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EMBELLISHMENT—*The Setter Dog*.—Engraved by Bannerman.

ENGLISH HORSES.

THE recent importation of some *first rate English stallions*, to cross on our thoroughbred stock, is an important epoch in the history of the turf. It is a just subject of congratulation with our breeders, as it furnishes the means of improving our stock. The high breeding, form, and character; the splendid performances, the new and distinct cross, and great promise of these horses, cannot fail to produce a decided and beneficial effect.

The racehorse of America justly looks to England as the generous parent of his immediate ancestors, from whom he derives all his excellence. When the importation of English horses was interrupted and suspended in the beginning of this century, by the commercial difficulties, and subsequent hostilities with Great Britain, and other causes of less apparent potency, but yet of acknowledged weight and influence, many of our breeders looked on with regret and apprehension. They knew the marked improvement of our stock, from the repeated introduction of new English blood during the last century; they remembered, or had heard how the turf had grown into consequence and importance by the early and continued, the constant and copious infusion of pure blood from the "sea-girt isle;" they understood that the American racing stock, in the root, stem, and branches, were derived from that source; and that whatever excellence they might possess, whatever merit they might boast, whatever character they might have attained, for the whole they were indebted to England, justly, strictly, and exclusively indebted to her as the copious fountain of every drop of valuable blood in their veins. For a while, the result was not so obvious, as was at first feared. The celebrated Sir Archy appeared, and by his wonderful powers and success, for a while convinced those who will not think much, and cannot think deeply or correctly, that we had already enough foreign blood, and that America was likely to do away the reproach of the ingenious and eloquent Buffon, by productions, which equalled the best of the eastern continent.

It is surprising and melancholy to witness the gross errors and delusions, to which the boasted faculty of reason often exposes its proud master, and how often, instead of the steady flame of truth to guide and instruct him, it becomes a mere "ignis fatuus," plunging him into inextricable labyrinths of error. The history of this renowned horse afforded a strong and striking illustration of this truth. His great superiority over all our native stallions, his unrivalled usefulness in his day and generation, his unequalled progeny, and his enduring reputation and fame, are all admitted. He stands confessedly in the front rank of American stallions, equally above the fear and the reach of competition. Has any breeder ever reflected on the low condition and reduced value of our stock, if the Archy cross were annihilated, and his blood were withdrawn from all his descendants? How comparatively valueless would it be! He, it is admitted, after the suspension of the importation of good English horses, sustained the standing and character of our turf. And Sir Archy is quoted to show the excellence and superiority of native stallions! Such is the perverseness of human reason, that this case, which clearly proves the decided

superiority of English blood, is made to prove the excellence of our native stock! Was not Sir Archy the son of an imported horse, the illustrious Diomed, equally illustrious in his progeny in England and America, and the highly bred imported mare Castianira? Yes, this must be admitted. Is any man silly enough to believe that the accident of his birth in America produced his unrivalled excellence? Can any man, who aspires to the possession of reason, think that Sir Archy would not have been as good a horse, had the connexion of Diomed and Castianira taken place on the banks of the Thames, instead of James river? Or, had he been bred in Yorkshire, instead of Virginia? No man, who knows the facts of the case, has yet reached that stage of folly, which would attribute to the adventitious circumstance of his birth in the Old Dominion, the natural and expected result of his immediate and illustrious English descent. The truth is, that Sir Archy was an English horse, his sire was English, his dam was English, every drop of his blood was English, and so far from proving the excellence of native stallions, it triumphantly establishes the superiority of English horses. Indeed, Sir Archy ought in justice to be regarded as a link in the chain of English stallions, Medley, Shark, Bedford, Diomed, Citizen and others, which have held an undoubted and undivided ascendancy in this country over their native cotemporaries. And the full measure of his fame is fairly attributable to the fact, that there was at that time no good English stallion to hold "*divisum imperium*" with him, and that he only encountered the competition of native stallions.

In the lapse of time, and not a very long time, perhaps even before the death of this patriarch of horses, it is more than probable, that his very excellence, has inflicted on our racing stock, an injury, serious, unequivocal and extensive. The great popularity of this cross has induced breeders to disregard the indications of nature, the suggestions of reason, and the admonitions of experience, and to allow and encourage horrible and revolting and ruinous incest amongst his descendants and relations. It has led, too, to the patronage of inferior stallions of humble pedigrees and more humble merit, that had no other recommendation than a *dip* of "the Archy blood." Hence, we see the defects of the Sir Archy family of horses, and even they have some peculiar defects, multiplied and aggravated in the second and third generation. Hence, we see a manifest decline and deterioration of our blooded stock, sufficiently plain to arrest the attention of the most careless observer, and sufficiently great to fill the reflecting with alarm and apprehension. Hence, we see the obvious and pressing necessity of new crosses, which if they have sufficient merit to deserve patronage, must be of foreign growth. And hence, we see

the celebrity of Sir Archy, justifying and creating in a double sense, a demand for new importations; both because he himself was of immediate English descent; and thus furnishes us with another evidence of the value of English blood, and because there is now an unquestionable and undue excess of his blood in our stock, which requires the early corrective of new and distinct crosses.

But this is not all. The homogeneous character of our best blood, indeed demands a remote cross, but the large portion of inferior or common blood, which has been infused into our racing stock, as imperatively requires, of our breeders, the immediate and judicious alliance of highly bred horses. The want of an American Stud Book to register in an authentic form the pedigrees of our horses, has long been acknowledged. We have had no record of this kind until very recently, nothing in which the pure pedigrees might be preserved, and nothing by which the spurious ones might be detected and exposed. It seems as if our breeders have indulged, by common consent, in a common neglect of this most important matter. Very few of them have taken the trouble of committing to paper, and preserving in a correct shape, the pedigrees of their most highly prized horses; but most of them have been content to trust to the loose efforts of the memory, and the uncertain accounts of tradition. Thus, many of our pedigrees are in a state of chaotic confusion, from which it would be as desirable as it would be difficult to relieve them; whilst many others have been so polluted by impure crosses, as to render it not desirable, even if it were easy, to unravel them. Thus, much doubtful blood has been made authentic, and much spurious blood made pure; and thus is created a strong necessity of pouring in copious streams of the richest blood, to wash out and remove the impression of inferior and impure crosses.

Nor is this all. Whether I have assigned the most efficient causes or not, the fact of the degeneracy of the American racehorse is generally admitted. Few indeed can *wink so hard*, as not to see daily and striking evidences of this degeneracy. The horses of the present day have not as much substance and power, as their predecessors; they do not possess as much ability to carry weight, nor as much stoutness, nor as firm enduring limbs. On the contrary, we have more light weedy things, more horses that break down or train off young, more that are unable to carry weight, and to sustain a hard day, and to go the distance, or encounter the fatigues of a campaign. Indeed, there is an evident decline in the constitutional stamina, the powers, and the qualities of our horses, which makes all judicious breeders desire new crosses, if they can be obtained, to remedy these acknowledged defects.

Nor is this all. Whatever may be the excellencies or defects of our stock, no one has the hardihood to claim for them absolute perfection. Such a claim indeed would be alike opposed to the laws of nature, and the records of history. Nor have I yet met with any one, who would hazard his reputation by expressing the belief, that they have yet attained that relative perfection of which the history of the English turf shews the blooded horse to be capable. The extraordinary performances of Childers, Matchem, Eclipse, and many other English horses, are unrivalled and unapproached by any American feat. Our horses have then never attained that state of perfection which has been reached by the English racehorse. While, therefore, most of our breeders regret the degeneracy of our present stock, all I think, must admit that it is yet susceptible of improvement.

This being the state of things, the question arises, as to the most efficient mode of arresting this degeneracy and producing this improvement. Some admit the necessity of a cross on the Archy blood, and also the importance of pure pedigrees and high racing form, but they, at the same time, think that it will not require a very vigilant or anxious search to find some possessed of all these recommendations, among our native stallions. I will assume that these persons are honest in their belief, not swayed by interest to support the claims of some favorite stallion, nor influenced by the overshadowing popularity and ascendancy of some stallion owner, nor by hastily adopted prejudices in favor of American horses. I will assume that these persons are honest, candid, and in search of truth. To such persons I address myself, and ask them the following questions.

How many of these native horses can boast of a pure pedigree, one above suspicion and above reproach, one that is wholly free from flaws, from the contamination of *base-born* crosses, and the admixture of the blood of inferior horses; a pedigree that can be traced in illustrious lines, through a long list of eminent names, in all its branches, until it safely reaches an eastern origin? No intelligent breeder can consider it sufficient to mention three, four or five crosses, good bad and indifferent, and thus leave the mutilated pedigree, like a headless trunk without sense or meaning. This is often done, but surely reason forbids us to expect that a horse whose pedigree is either dark or doubtful will make a valuable stallion.*

Then as to form, how many of our horses are of the true racing

* The history of the get of Diomed illustrates and establishes this truth. Sir Archy was the best stallion among his sons, because he was the most highly bred, and Potomac, though, perhaps equal to any on the turf, was the worst stallion, on account of his bad blood.

form, with good bone and muscle, sound eyes and legs, of sufficient power and substance, and able to carry high weights?

In their performances, how many have shown the proper racing qualities, speed, stoutness or game, ability to carry weight, (I don't mean the feather weights of our young horses, but the highest weights carried in this country,) an ability to win the longest distance that they had been tried, and to go well through a training season, and a disposition to train on and improve with age?

How many have good temper, good constitution, good size, fine action, and handsome form and color, and other qualities, which a judicious breeder should desire?

How many are entirely free from hereditary defects and blemishes, a disposition to break down, or train off early, blindness, a liability to curb, (and this is a most serious objection, as by it, horses otherwise promising, are often rendered of little or no value on the turf) vicious temper and other bad qualities, which descend from sire to son, and which a sensible breeder would avoid?

Above all, if the get have appeared on the turf, are they such as to command the approbation of our calm and unprejudiced judgments? It is not sufficient that a horses' colts out of the best mares, those that bring winners by any horse, should perform well, for if those only run, as is the case with some of our popular stallions, the merit may fairly be awarded to their dams. And among the means of testing the value of a stallion, let me mention the two following as worthy of the attentive consideration of breeders who are seeking the best cross. Are the racing qualities of his get out of mares which have been tried on the turf, fully equal to those of their dams? Are his get fully equal to the get of other horses out of the same mares? If the first proposition be not true, it very clearly appears that the stock is degenerating, as the present race is confessedly inferior to its predecessor. If the last question cannot be answered affirmatively, it follows, that the horse under consideration is inferior to other stallions, between whose get and his own, a fair comparison has been made. In either case, a due regard to our interest suggests a prompt and early change, if we have been so unfortunate as to breed to such stallions.

Let our native stallions be strictly examined and tested in all these respects, and if they can pass unscathed through the fiery ordeal, it will be fortunate, both for their owners and their patrons. Let our breeders examine and decide for themselves. Let them inquire, of how many of our most popular native stallions, the pedigree, form, performances, and general character are unexceptionable, and the cross is reasonably remote. I will not say that there are none such, lest I

offend their owners; but I must be permitted to assert that very few such will be found, lest I offend against truth.

The candor of our breeders admits that our native stallions cannot in all respects fulfil our wishes or answer our purposes, and various expedients have been proposed to supply our wants. Among these I shall mention as the most prominent, the importation of good thoroughbreds from England, the introduction of Arabians, and the selection of some of the Osage horses which range the Piedmont prairies on this side of the Rocky mountains. In the investigation of these subjects, but perhaps in no other respect, "the last shall be first."

It has been the fortune of the writer of this article, to see many Indian horses bred under favorable circumstances on the east of the Mississippi river, and he can safely say, that he has never seen any but ponies, and very rarely good ponies among them. I speak strictly of Indian horses, not those which in the last few years have been bred by some of their chiefs and wealthy men, from mares and stallions purchased of the whites, and which of course cannot be truly comprehended under this general name. The best of these Indian ponies are generally carried to the white settlements, and bought by the whites for a little *whiskey* or *tobacco*, or some trifling article of traffic. The Indians retain the inferior ponies, as nobody wants them, and thus continue the breed. The ponies bought by the whites are scattered through the southern states, and are generally hardy and serviceable, but I should rather think would aid little in the improvement of our racing stock.

It is however alleged that the horse that ranges over the eastern base of the Rocky mountains, is quite another animal, and not a little has been written to recommend him to the notice and patronage of breeders. A warm and glowing account of the Osage horses, full of the rich spirit of poetry, has appeared in some of the late numbers of the *American Turf Register*. The writer, who is fully convinced of the necessity of some new cross, and thinks he has found the best, gives us a vivid description of the feats of these *cisalpine paragons*. An idle curiosity might prompt us to wish a fair comparison of the racing qualities of the Osage ponies, and the high-bred and high-mettled coursers of England and this country. Only imagine a race between the little brown mare, mounted by her Osage master, and Priam, jockeyed by Sam Chifney, and think of the probable result! "Risum teneatis?" The progenitors of the Osage horse were stolen, in all probability, from the early white settlers, and the race has since been propagated in a loose and promiscuous manner, with some occasional cross of a horse stolen in their more recent predatory excursions. No benefit, I should think, is likely to come of this cross.

The Arabian "comes in a more questionable shape," and merits more attention. Yet it can hardly be expected that we should derive greater benefits from Arabian horses, than the breeders in England have recently done. It was remarked thirty or forty years ago, by one of the most sensible and successful breeders in England, Sir Charles Bunbury, that their breeders knew their interest too well to patronize Arabian horses. So well satisfied are the English of the inferiority of Arabians, that in their sweepstakes, they often allow their get seven, fourteen, and sometimes twenty-eight pounds! Indeed all the Arabians for the last fifty years, have proved miserable failures, with hardly an exception. And this result has been seen, although abundant opportunity has been afforded to the Arabians, of whom dozens have been offered to the public, to improve their stock, if they could produce that effect. No one that knows the success of the Godolphin Arabian, and the impression made by it on the public mind, can doubt that for many years afterwards the Arabians had the amplest means of testing their powers. But no good has resulted from it, if the opinion of the English breeders be worth any thing. Notwithstanding the prepossessions of the English in favor of Arabian blood, it is now generally conceded that the progeny of those Arabians which have been imported into England during the last fifty years or longer, is so mean and inferior as to justify their unqualified condemnation.

A sensible and celebrated writer has remarked that each generation of men learns only from its own experience, and disdains the experience of those who have gone before; and perhaps it should not be expected that the people of this country will condescend to learn wisdom from another nation. Be that, however, as it may, a careful examination of this subject must satisfy the impartial inquirer, that a similar cause is likely to produce a similar failure in both countries. It is not worth while to urge the great danger of imposition in Arabians, which is much greater here than in England, and which of itself would render the experiment one of doubtful success. But it should be borne in mind that the English racehorse, and the American racehorse, so far as his blood is pure, are component parts of the same stock; a stock or race of horses not originally distinct and independent, as is supposed by some who think only of the Arabian as his source; nor yet a graft of the Arabian on the common horse of England; but a stock that is a nicely adjusted artificial compound, into which the Arabian, and the Turk, and the Barb enter in nearly equal proportions, and which partakes of the affections of each, and is vastly superior to any of them. It is plain from this, that an excess of the blood of one of these, destroys the just balance, which is the grand cause of their

peculiar excellence. Hence it happens, as the proportions have long been adjusted, that an infusion of new Arabian blood breaks in on this artificial arrangement, and it requires several generations to regain the proper equipoise. Each of these, the Barb, the Turk and the Arabian contributed his appropriate and peculiar excellence, the skilful or happy union of which, produced in the days of Eclipse, Matchem and Highflyer, a race of horses so nearly approaching perfection, that all subsequent attempts have caused no improvement. And this, too, while dozens of Arabians were annually mingling their blood with them since that period. Each subsequent portion of Arabian blood has in fact caused an evident deterioration. Just as if, when a votary of Bacchus had adjusted his beverage, some ignorant wight were to throw in a new portion of water, or the saccharine juice, or the alcoholic principle, and spoil the mixture: or in the composition of gunpowder or other chemical preparation, a double portion of any ingredient should be put in, which would destroy its value: or in a government of nicely balanced powers some department were to assume an undue proportion of power, which would unsettle and derange the whole fabric. By the infusion of Arabian blood, without corresponding proportions of the Barb and the Turk, the nice balance is destroyed, and our racing stock evidently injured.

If none of these plans which I have been considering, be likely to confer essential benefits on our stock, the question recurs, whether the importation of good horses from England promises more auspicious results?

Before I enter on the examination of this question, which, it seems, at first blush wonderful should be raised at all, let me premise that in this description of good horses, I do not mean to include all the trash that has been brought from that country. Every thing of value has its counterfeits, and it is not strange that we should have imported horses, whose names, if they had any, were never heard out of the limits of their stable yard, or if they were ever brought on the race course, they only served in the humble capacity of "*whippers in*" to fields of better horses. From such riff-raff cattle nothing good can be expected, and their want of success is made to throw reproach on the English stock. To estimate the merits of the English horses, by these miserable specimens would be about as just, as to condemn the people of New England, on account of the itinerant cheats who every where pursue their peripatetic vocation under the name of yankee pedlars, or to give judgment against southern chivalry, because of the profligate character of the negro traders, that annually visit the sugar and cotton districts of the United States. These horses furnish no standard to test the merits of English horses, nor ought their failure, and fail they

will, to be urged against such horses as Luzborough, Fylde, Sarpedon, Leviathan, Chateau Margaux, Claret, and perhaps one or two other good ones recently imported from England. Remove a worthless horse from Tennessee to Virginia, or from South Carolina to Kentucky, and he will fail as a stallion; would you therefore condemn all the stock of the state in which they were bred? Import a worthless horse from England, and we may expect him to be a failure here; would you therefore condemn all the English horses? All honest men would in both cases cry out against such injustice. 4.

HEREDITARY RESEMBLANCES.

MR. EDITOR:

My attention was attracted by an article in a late number of your Magazine, containing some facts communicated by Professor Dunglison and yourself, under the title of "Hereditary Resemblances," and considering the instances related as highly curious and important, and the subject deserving of farther consideration, I have been induced to make some remarks, trusting you may not find them wholly undeserving your notice. Your conjecture as to the possibility of the qualities as well as features of animals being transferrable to distant generations, I consider as both rational and highly probable, from the various observations which have been recorded, regarding this extraordinary phenomenon in the generation of animals. We know that the structure and functions of living beings, are alike dependent upon one cause, vital organization; and as it has been ascertained beyond doubt, that the marks and features of one animal are capable of being transmitted to the successive progeny of another animal, when there has been but a single intercourse, it is surely at least highly probable that the qualities of that animal, which result from the operation of the same laws, as do the physical features, are alike transmissible to those future generations. Should the truth of this opinion, which has at least probability in its favor, be established, it will prove of immense value and importance to the amateurs and breeders of the racehorse, whose excellence solely depends upon the purity of his blood. The case related by Sir Everard Home, of the quaga and Arabian mare, is a remarkable instance, the characteristic features of the quaga being stamped upon the future progeny of the mare from an Arabian horse. We are not informed respecting the qualities exhibited by this future progeny. There are, however, upon record, observations and opinions of eminent physiologists, which argue strongly in favor of the above mentioned opinion. Haller has remarked that the mare

seems to be deteriorated by her intercourse with the ass, and that the future offspring of the mare resemble the ass in features and properties. Another distinguished physiologist has made a similar observation; the succeeding foals of such mares being remarked for their endurance, obstinacy, and other characteristic asinine qualities. It is a common observation likewise among farmers, that the genital organs of the mare become corrupted from her intercourse with the ass, and a strong objection is accordingly made to such mares, when desired for other breeding purposes. Such facts and opinions have been adduced as proofs of the influence of the maternal imagination upon the fœtus; admitting this explanation, they are no less important in a practical point of view; but they go to prove that the effect must have been produced rather upon the genital system, than the mind of the parent. This opinion may explain the reason why one family of stock deteriorates when not allowed intercourse with others, the bad qualities of animals being more easily transferable than the good, a truth sufficiently exemplified in the doctrines of hereditary idiosyncrasies and diseases. Sufficient has been said to induce breeders of the racehorse to pay attention to this subject, as an unfortunate selection of the sire may not only mar the success of a single foal, but all future ones; while again by a judicious and careful attention, this noble and invaluable animal may be elevated to the highest possible excellence. The design of this communication is not so much to impart information, as to invite the attention of others to the investigation of this subject, who have more extensive opportunities for observation and knowledge.

M.

CADE.

Cade, a bay horse, foaled in 1734. Bred by, and the property of, the Earl of Godolphin. Cade was got by his lordship's Arabian, out of Roxana, the dam of Roundhead and Lath. At Newmarket, in October, 1740, Cade won the King's plate, beating, at two heats, Mr. Martindale's Sedbury, Sir Michael Newton's Elephant, and the Duke of Devonshire's Blacksilver. Cade started at Newmarket in April, 1741, when he was beat by Sedbury. He only ran three or four times, and proved unsuccessful. Cade was sold to Mr. Thomas Meredith, of Eastby, Yorkshire, where he became a favorite stallion, and was sire of Matchem, Changeling, Young Cade, and a great number of celebrated racers, stallions, and brood-mares, as will be found in the various pedigrees. Cade died at Eastby, in September, 1756, aged 22. He covered in the spring of that year at 10gs.

HAMLET AND GUNPOWDER.

MR. EDITOR:

Westminster, Md. Dec. 6th, 1834.

I now furnish you with the pedigree and performances of General Charles Ridgely's horse Gunpowder, and of Hamlet, more complete than heretofore, also owned by General Charles Ridgely,—Gunpowder's pedigree as follows: Gunpowder was got by Col. Thornton's Whistle Jacket, his dam by Mr. John Brogden's famous horse Chatham, his grandam was got by Gorge's Juniper, great grandam by Morton's Traveller, who was got by old Partner, g. g. grandam was Col. Tasker's Selima, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian.

At three years old Gunpowder won the colts stake at Annapolis, beating Mr. Edelin's mare; Col. Tayloe, and Col. Lile paying forfeit. At four years old he won the second day's Jockey Club at Annapolis, beating Col. Tayloe's imported horse, Edelin's mare, and one other, hard in hand. At five years old he won the second day's purse at Govanstown, spring meeting, beating Mr. John Fisher's (of Westminster,) mare Modesty, by Cub, and one or two others. In the fall following he won the first day's Jockey Club at Alexandria, Va., beating six of the finest horses on the turf. Gunpowder never was beat but once, and that at Havredegrace, when three years old, after running and travelling from Annapolis, and running two races that season, he was beat there by Major Foreman's Ranger, who was four years old, &c.

Hamlet is among the best bred horses in the United States, as will appear by the following pedigree, he was got by Hall's Eclipse, son of O'Kelly's Eclipse, his dam by Chatham, grandam by Sweeper, who was got by Doctor Hamilton's Figure; great grandam by Col. Tasker's Othello; g. g. grandam by Morton's Traveller; and g. g. g. grandam Col. Tasker's Selima, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian.

The above pedigree of Gunpowder is in handbill, now in the possession of Mr. John Fisher of Westminster, who, in 1801, put his mare Modesty, by Cub, to Gunpowder, and thus procured the bill; also in his possession the handbill of Hamlet, while standing at Josiah Bowen's near Govanstown, in 1805, when Mr. J. Fisher put his mare Modesty to Hamlet, and the next spring produced a fine filly; he trained and run her, and in running her first race with five others, she was running ahead hard in hand, fell and broke her neck: that ended the career of an honorable sportsman of the turf. The pedigree of Norwood's Bonaparte is in Mr. Fisher's possession, but precisely as in Am. Turf Reg. and Sport. Mag.

JACOB POWDER, JR.

PEDIGREES WANTED.

Having appended to the republication of the English Stud Book brief pedigrees of our distinguished horses, with all the accuracy afforded by our materials to make the catalogue uniform; we should be glad to furnish an American Stud Book, after the English model, if encouraged to do so; and our friends would aid us by supplying dates and other omissions. We furnish a few examples, with such information as we possess.

SELIMA, foaled about the year 1746, bred by ———, imported into Maryland by Col. Tasker, (and reported to be own sister to Babraham,) was got by Godolphin Arabian.

1755, c. Partner, by Morton's imported Traveller.

1756, c. Ariel, by do.

1757, f. ———, by do.

1758, f. Stella, by imported Othello.

1759, c. Selim, by do.

S. Galloway.

1760, f. Ebony, by do.

1761, c. Babraham, by imported Juniper.

1762, c. Little Juniper, by do.

1763, f. Black Selima, by imp. Fearnought.

1764, f. Camilla, by imported Tanner.

CASTIANIRA, foaled 1796, bred by Alexander Popham, imported into Virginia by Col. John Tayloe, 1799, was got by Rockingham. Tabitha, (own sister to Miss Kingsland,) by Trentham, (out of the dam of Pegasus.)

180 , bl. f. ———, by Mufti.

1805, b. c. Sir Archy, by imported Diomed.

John Tayloe.

1806, b. f. ———, by do.

1807, ch. c. Hephestion, by imported Buzzard.

1808, br. f. Castania, by Arch Duke.

1809, br. f. Virgo, by imported Sir Peter Teazle.

1810, Noli-me-Tangere, by Topgallant.

MAMBRINA, foaled ———, bred by ———, imp. into ———, was got by Mambrino, (the full sister to Nailor's Sally.)

1797, f. Fairy, (Ariadne,) by imp. Bedford.

John Hoomes.

f. Eliza, by do.

W. Alston.

1799, ch. c. Gallatin, do.

John Tayloe.

MERINO EWE, foaled ———, bred by ———, was got by imp. Jack Andrews—Spot, by imp. Bedford—Cade—imp. mare, by Alfred.

1821, ch. f. Phillis, by Sir Archy.

1822, c. Gohanna, by do.

John M. Botts.

1826, ch. f. Charlotte Temple, by do.

W. R. Johnson.

FAIRY,* foaled 1797, bred by Alexander Spotswood of Virginia, was got by imported Bedford, dam Mambrina, as above.

1804, ch. c. Tom Tough, by Escape or Dragon. John Hoomes.

1805, br. c. Tom Tackle, by Arch Duke.

1807, ch. c. —, by imp. Buzzard.

1808, ch. c. Mattapony, by Speculator, (dead.)

1809, br. f. Mab, by Arch Duke.

1811, ch. c. Election, by Speculator.

1813, br. c. —, by Eagle.

Fairy died the spring of 1814.

ELIZA, foaled —, bred by — of Virginia, was got by imported Bedford, dam Mambrina, as above.

b. c. Pacific, by Sir Archy.

Duke A. Sumner,

1821, b. c. Bertrand, by do. &c. &c.

Spann.

BLACK MARIA, foaled 1795, bred by — Alexander, Esq. of Virginia, was got by imp. Shark—imp. Clockfast, (Vingt'un's dam)—Col. Burwell's famous Maria, by Regulus.

1807. ch. g. by imported Diomed.

Wade Hampton.

1811, f. Alexandria, by imp. Alexander.

Dennis A. Smith.

1812, br. f. Maria, (Lady Lightfoot,) by Sir Archy, John Tayloe.

LADY LIGHTFOOT, foaled 1812, bred by Col. John Tayloe of Virginia, was got by Sir Archy, out of Black Maria, as above.

1824, br. f. by Am. Eclipse, died a foal.

J. Verplank.

1825, bl. c. Eclipse Lightfoot, by do.

Chas. H. Hall.

1826, bl. f. Black Maria, by do.

John C. Stevens.

1828, ch. f. Screamer, by Henry.

John C. Stevens.

1829, b. c. Terror, by Am. Eclipse.

Walter Livingston.

1830, bl. c. Shark, by do.

Rob't F. Stockton.

183 , b. f. Bay Maria, do.

Chas. Henry Hall.

1833, bl. f. —, by —.

Chas. Henry Hall.

1834, f. —, by Am. Eclipse.

Chas. Henry Hall.

A few days after the last foal was dropt Lady Lightfoot died.

ANNETTE, foaled —, bred by Lewis Willis, Esq. near Fredericksburg, Virginia, was got by imported Shark—Rockingham—Gallant—True Whig—Regulus—Spotswood's Diamond.

1799, f. Nancy Air, by imp. Bedford.

Lewis Willis.

1801, f. Maid of the Oaks, by imp. Spread Eagle, Bird Willis.

NANCY AIR, foaled 1799, bred by Lewis Willis of Virginia, was got by imported Bedford, out of Annette, as above.

1812, f. Transport, by Virginus.

Jas. B. Richardson.

Seagull, by Sir Archy.

(Transport produced from Sir Archy, Archy Montorio and Sir William, (sire to Little Venus,) and from Bertrand, Bertrand, Jr. and Julia.)

* Fairy, Betsey Ransom's grandam, was by imported Bedford—but her dam, Rosebud, was by imp. Pantaloon—imp. Master Stephen—imp. Juniper—Apollo's dam, imp. Duchess.

MAID OF THE OAKS, foaled 1801, bred by Bird Willis, Esq. of Fredericksburg, Virginia, was got by imp. Spread Eagle, out of the above Annette.

Lady of the Lake, by Hickory, (dam of Maryland Eclipse.)

Bela Badger.

1812, ch. c. Marshal Duroc, by Duroc.

Bela Badger.

f. Cinderella, by do. (dam of Modesty and Celeste.)

f. Young Maid of the Oaks, by imp. Expedition, (Medoc's dam.)

1820, b. c. Orphan Boy, by Am. Eclipse.

Bathgate.

BET BOUNCE, foaled —, bred by —, was got by imported Sir Harry—imp. Medley—Mark Antony—Jolly Roger—imp. Jenny Cameron.

1813, b. f. Coquette, by Sir Archy.

Broadnax.

1820, br. c. Arab, by do.

1824, b. c. Tariff, by do.

Broadnax.

1826, b. c. Brilliant, by do.

W. R. Johnson.

1828, b. f. Eliza Reily, by do. &c. &c.

W. H. Minge.

COQUETTE, foaled 1813, bred by — Broadnax of —, was got by Sir Archy, dam Bet Bounce, as above.

1820, f. Janet, (Virginia Lafayette,) by Sir Archy.

b. c. Byron, by Virginian.

Thos. Jenkins.

1827, b. f. Virginia Taylor, by Sir Archy, &c.

LADY BURTON, foaled 1813, bred by John W. Eppes of Virginia, was got by Sir Archy—Sultana, by the horse out of the mare sent as presents by the Bey of Tunis to Thos. Jefferson, President of the United States.

1817, c. Coutre Snapper, by imp. Chance.

1818, c. —, by Sir Archy, (dead.)

1819, f. —, by Shylock.

1820, b. f. —, by Timoleon.

1821, c. Robin Adair, by Sir Archy.

1822, br. f. Henrietta, by Sir Hal.

1823, c. —, by African, (dead.)

1824, c. —, by Virginian, (dead.)

1825, c. Sidi Hamet, by do.

1826, c. Melle Melle, by do.

1827, c. Black Prince, by Marion.

1828, f. Die Vernon, (Diana,) by Sir William.

1829, c. Governor Burton, by Monsieur Tonson.

Our correspondents, *every one who is able*, are requested to communicate the produce of other celebrated brood mares, as fully as they can, after the above form; especially of the famed Brandon, dam of Celer, Claudius, Pilgrim, Fitz Partner, Tippoo Saib, and others. Sir Charles' dam, (dam also of Mercury and Janet,) and the dams of Contention, Monsieur Tonson, Star, Ariel, Wrangler, Pacolet, Reality, and *such* distinguished families.

[The following list will shew how much is yet to be done in the way of extending and verifying the pedigrees of American Horses.

We earnestly request information from all who can aid us in this object; and that all owners of thoroughbred horses throughout the Union would now send us *one* handbill of their pedigree, as also *all* the pedigrees they can that have not been *correctly* given in full.]

Aaron, by Tariff.	Anvalina, by Stockholder
Alino, by Stockholder	Apollo, by Jolly Roger
Adam, by Duroc	——, by Rockingham
Adam, by Brunswick	Apricot, by Monsieur Tonson
Adjutant, by Monsieur Tonson	Arab, Jr. by Cox's Arab
Adventurer, by Young Richmond.	Arabella, by Dare Devil
Aggy In, by Van Tromp	Arakooker, by
Ajax, by Ratler	Aronetta, by Bertrand
——, by Barefoot	Atalanta, by Chance
Alarm, by	——, by Stockholder
Albert, by Stockholder	—— of Cincinnati, by Chero-
Alborak, by Sir Andrew	kee
——, by Sumpter	——, by Sumpter
Alderman, by Shakspeare	Atlantic, by Knowsley
Alexander, by Rob boy	Aurelia, by Hephestion
Alert, by Timoleon	Aurora, by Stockholder
Alfred, by Henry	Averella, by Sir Archy
Alice Ann, by John Richards	Azalia, by Mambrino
—— Gray, by Brilliant	Backslider, by Hotspur
Alle Coupe, by Monsieur Tonson	Badger, by Apollo
Ally Clipper, by Monsieur Tonson	Bagdad, by Bagdad, (Arabian)
Alp, by Logan	Ball Hornet, by Rob Roy
Alonzo, by Eclipse	Barton Red, by Bedford
Alray, by Bedford	Bay Roman, by Roman
Amanda, by Henry	B. B. by Sir Archy
American Boy, by Seagul	Bedford, by Consul
—— Star, by Duroc	Beggar's Neck, by Combination
—— System, by Napoleon	Bellair, by Claudius
Ampshill, by Sir Charles	Ben, by Arab
Amy Hampton, by Crusader	—— Franklin, by Stockholder
Anacreon, by Florizel	Benjamin West, by Powhatan
Andrew, by Sir Andrew	Benton, by Sir William
—— Jackson, by Sir Charles	Bertrand, by Gracchus
Andromache, by Andrew	——, by Southern Eclipse
Angeline, by Bertrand	Bessy Bell, by Spark
Anna Boleyn, by Pacific	Betsey, by Muckle John
Anne Arundel, by Mark Antony	——, by American Eclipse
Ann Beauchamp, by Whipster	—— Andrews, by Sir Archy
Annette, by Snow Storm	—— B. by Trumpator
Antelope, by Stockholder	—— Baker, by Sir William

- Betsey Baker, by Gallatin
 — Bell, by Sir Archy
 — Blue, by Eagle
 — Brown, by Bernadotte
 — Brown, by Sumter
 — Echols, by Sir Archy Montorio
 — Eppes, by
 — Graves, by Sir William
 — Hare, by Contention
 — Headley, by
 — Malone, by Stockholder
 — Miller, by Sir Richard
 — Mitchell, by Sir Archy
 — Nelson, by Sir Charles
 — Payne, by Sir William
 — Pearson, by Tom Tough
 — Smith, by Timoleon
 — Walker, by Eagle
 — Williams, by Sir Richard
 Bet Tracy, by Stockholder
 Betty Wilkins, by Bussorah, (Arabian.)
 Big Davy, by Cherokee
 Billy Button, by Henry
 — Stuart, by Sumter
 — Wallace, by Shakspeare
 Black-and-all-Black, by Selim
 — Boy, by Sir Solomon
 — Eyed Susan, by Phenomenon
 — — Susan, by Rob Roy
 — Hawk, by Hotspur
 — Heath, by Sir Archy
 — Jack, by Carolinian
 — Joke, by a Spanish horse
 — Legs, by Ratler
 — Medley, by Medley
 — Snake, by Archy
 — Stock, by Kangaroo
 — Streak, by Mark Antony
 Blank, by Citizen
 Blenheim, by
 Blind Billy, by Little Billy
 — Boy, by Palafox
 Blucher, by Potomac
 — —, by Duroc
 Blue Beard, by
 — Black, Van Tromp
 Blue Bonnet, by Phenomenon
 — Peg, by Speculator
 — Ruin, by Cox's Arab
 — Streak, by Medley
 — Streak, by Hotspur
 Boas, by Archibalt
 Bob, by Candidate
 — Collins, by Ratler
 Bobinet, by Sir William
 Bolivar, by Sir Robert Wilson
 — —, by Cook's Whip
 — —, by Ratler
 — —, by Chesterfield
 — —, by Bolivar
 Bon Mere, by Sir Archy
 Bonny Black, by Sir Archy, Jr.
 Boston, by Hotspur
 — —, by Marshal Ney
 Bouncing Bet, by Tippoo Sultan
 Bourbon, by Hephestion
 Bowling Green, by Timoleon
 Boxer, by Sir William
 Bozarus, by Sir Archy
 Brandy, by Bellair
 Broomtail, by Roanoke
 Brown Bob, by Sir Archy
 — — Mary, by Sumter
 — — Sumter, by Sumter
 Brunette, by Phenomenon
 Brunswick, by Timoleon
 Bucephalus, by Sir William,
 — — — —, by Alonzo
 Buck Elk, by Doublehead
 Buckskin, by Dove
 Buffaloe Boy, by Cadmus
 — — Maid, by Cadmus
 Buford, by Gohanna
 Bulger, by Whip
 Bullion Lafayette, by Hamiltonian
 Bussora, by Virginian
 Calantha, by Sumter
 Calculation, by Contention
 Calhoun, by Shakspeare
 Caledonia, by Stockholder
 Calvin, by Rifleman
 Caroline, by Pacolet
 — — — —, by Pacific
 — — — —, by Sir James

- Caroline Morris, by
 ——— Scott, by Sir Archy, (of
 Transport)
 Carroll, by Muckle John
 Cashier, by Combination
 Cavalier, by Ratler
 Cavilian, by Seagull
 C. C. C. by Crusher
 Cedar Lass, by Arab
 Celerity, by
 Chahakee, by Napoleon
 Chamberlain, by Diamond
 Chance, by Whip
 ———, by Mountaineer
 ———, by Bedford
 ———, by Diomed
 ———, by Kosciusko
 ———, by De Witt Clinton
 Challenger, by St. Tammany
 Champ, by Canova
 Champaigne, by Combination
 Charley of the Valley, by
 Charger, by Terrara
 Charity, by
 Charming Polly, by
 Charlotte Pace, by Sir Archy
 Charles Carroll, by Contention
 ——— Carr, by Sir William
 ——— Kemble, by Sir Archy
 Cherry, by Sumter
 Chesterfield, by
 Chief Justice, by Alexander
 Childers, by Childers
 ———, by Telegraph
 ———, by Timoleon
 China Eyed Girl, by Bedford
 Chifney, by John Richards
 Chinchilla, by Revenge
 Christabel, by Monsieur Tonson
 Chrysanthemum, by
 Clar de Kitchen, by Kosciusko
 Claudia, by Bedford
 Clara Fisher, by Reliance
 ——— ———, by Boaster
 ——— ———, by Cock of the Rock
 Clarinda, by Arab
 Clear the Snow, by
 Cleveland, by Bussorah
 Clermont, by Spread Eagle
 Clarendon, by Kosciusko
 Clifford, by Sir Charles
 Coal Black Rose, by Jolly Friar
 Cœur de Lion, by Archy
 Collingwood, by Alderman
 Colton, by Sir Archy
 Columbia Taylor, by Medley
 Comet, by Janus
 Confederate, by Bagdad
 Constitution, by Constitution
 Constellation, by Potomac
 Contender, by Sir William
 Convention, by Virginian
 Cooksey, by Gohanna
 Cooper, by Cherokee
 Copper Head, by Bertrand
 Copperas, by Moccasin
 Coquette, by Sir Richard
 Cora, by Timoleon
 ——— Sockman, by Pirate
 Coriander, by Diomed
 Corinna, by Sir Archy
 Corn Planter, by Dare Devil
 Cortes, by Ratler
 Counterfeit, by St. Tammany
 Count Platoff, by Tariff
 Country Maid, by Pacific
 Courtezan, by Blank
 Cruskin, by Combination
 Crazy Jane, by Drone
 Crazy Jane, by Bertrand
 Creole, by Marshal Ney
 Crop, by Sumter
 Cross Ann, by Wild Medley
 Cucklebur, by Conqueror
 Cub, by Chesterfield
 Cupbearer, by Stockholder
 Curlew, by Marion
 Cumberland, by Sir Hal
 Damon, by Gohanna
 Damper, by Sir Archy
 Damsel, by Eclipse
 Dancing Master, by
 Daphne, by Figure
 David, by Contention
 ——— Crocket, by Archy
 ——— ———, by Hephestion

- Daniel of the Den, by Chesterfield
 ——— O'Connel, by John Richards
 ——— Freeman, by Seagull
 Dandy, by Medley
 Damascus, by Washington
 Deceitful Mary, by St. Tammany
 Defiance, by Timoleon
 De Foe, by Conqueror
 Delilah, by Sir Archy
 Der Feufil, by Sir Walter
 Desaix, by Sir Charles
 De Wit Clinton, by Gracchus
 Dey of Algiers, by Seagull
 Diamond, by Young Archibald
 Dick Sampson, by
 Diana, by Stirling
 Dido, by Potomac
 ———, by Dare Devil
 Die Vernon, by Director
 ———, by Giles Soroggins
 Diggory, by
 Dinah Crow, by Medley
 Diomed, by Flimnap
 Diomedan, by Saltram
 Director, by Wildair
 ———, by Bertrand
 Disappointment, by Pacific
 Dismal, by Contention
 Docena Selden, by Irishman
 Dolly Johnson, by Roanoke
 Dolphin, by Partner
 Don Carlos, by Monsieur Tonson
 ——— Juan, by Potomac
 ——— Roderick, by Rob Roy
 Dobson, by Little Janus
 Don Pedro, by Timoleon
 ——— Quixote, by Bertrand
 Dorothy, by Sir William
 Dorothy, by Marshal Ney
 Drunkard, by Sumter
 Dudley, by Rob Roy
 Duke of Kent, by Sir Charles
 ——— Charles, by Kosciusko
 ——— of Gloster, by Sir Charles
 Dungannon, by Spread Eagle
 Duchess Bussorah, by Bussorah
 Duck Filly, by
 Due Duc, by Pacific
 Earl Gray, by Diomed
 Ecarte, by American Eclipse
 Eckeeper, by Selmosus
 Eclat, by Truffle
 Eclipse, by First Consul
 ———, by Blackburn's Whip
 Edwin, by St. Andrew
 ——— Forest, by Sir Archy
 Edisto, by Reliance
 Eliza, by Madison
 ——— Bacchus, by Gohanna
 ——— North, by Eclipse
 ——— Drake, by Shawnee
 ——— Clay, by Monsieur Tonson
 ——— Cotton, by Sir Archy
 ——— Crocket, by Marcus
 ——— Jackson, by Sir Andrew
 ——— Reily, by Sir Charles
 ——— Splotch, by Sir Archy
 Ellen Douglas, by Syphax
 ——— Douglas, by Director
 Elvira, by Gray Medley
 Eloisa, by Bertrand
 Elohamer, by Sir Charles
 Emelie, by Ratler
 Emily, by Sir Charles
 Emerald, by Timoleon
 Empress, by Henry
 Enterprise, by Florizel
 Escape, by Telegraph
 ———, by Alhusa
 Euclid, by Slahem
 Eugene, by Arab
 Eutaw, by Sir Archy Montorio
 Exhilaration, by Boxer
 Expectation, by Phenomenon
 Fairfield, by Sumter
 Fairy, by Tariff
 Fandango, by Tanner
 Falconi, by Sir Charles
 Fanny, by Alexander
 ———, by Constitution
 ———, by Shark
 ———, by Sertorious
 ———, by Sir Walter
 ———, by Virginian
 ———, by Irishman
 ———, by Reliance

- Fanny Davis, by Sir Richard
 ——— Cline, by Sir Archy
 ——— Easton, by
 ——— Kemble, by Gohanna
 ——— Kemble, by Monsieur Ton-
 son
 ——— Kemble, by Eagle
 ——— Makim, by
 ——— Parks, by American Boy
 ——— White, by Sir Charles
 ——— White, by Ratler
 ——— Wright, by Reliance
 ——— Wright, by Bertrand
 Farmer's Damsel, by Eclipse
 Fauquier, by Contention
 Feather, by Rob Roy
 Febrifuge, by Wildair
 Fenly, by Sir Charles
 Fergus, by Jerome
 Fidelity, by Sir Archy
 Fiddler, by a son of Stockholder
 Finley, by Sir Charles
 Fitz Walter, by Sir Walter
 Flag of Truce, by Messenger
 Floretta, by Monsieur Tonson
 Florizel, by Gallatin
 ———, by Bucephalus
 ———, by Traveller
 Florizella, by Reliance
 Flying Sally, by
 ——— Dragon, by Flying Dragon
 ——— Childers, by Florizel
 Forester, by Young Florizel
 ———, by Silvereye
 ———, by Monkey
 Fortunatus, by Black-and-all-Black
 Frantic, by Napoleon
 ———, by Kosciusko
 Freak, by
 Fredonia, by Clifton
 Freeman, by Seagull
 Frolic, by Sir Charles
 Frozenhead, by Crusher
 Fuddy, by Hephestion
 Gabriella, by Bertrand
 Galanta, by Timoleon
 Galba, by Regulus
 Galena, by Pacific
 Ganymede, by Diomed
 Gemima, by Ratler
 Gentle Kitty, by Archibald
 ——— Kitty, by Carolinian
 Gen. Jackson, by Timoleon
 ——— Pike, by Marksman
 Georgiana, by St. George
 ———, by Brilliant
 ——— Hamilton, by Contention
 Gimcrack, by Pacolet
 Gipse, by Florizel
 Gobler, by Bertrand
 Go-it-Jerry, by Jerry
 Gold Digger, by
 Golden Eagle, by
 ——— Figure, by
 Goldfinder, by Muckle John
 Golden Phoenix, by Sandusky
 Gourd-seed-filly, by
 Gov. Carroll, by Stockholder
 Gov. Hamilton, by Sir Andrew
 Grand Sultan, by Cedar
 Grand Air, by True Briton
 Granby, by Bertrand
 Granite, by Hotspur
 Grasshopper, by Godolphin
 Green B. Davis, by Rifleman
 Gray Badger, by Badger
 Grayhound, by Stockholder
 Gray Squirrel, by Jones' Arabian
 ——— Poney, by Leopard
 Guess, by Valentine
 Guinea Pig, by
 Gulnare, by Enterprise
 Gumbo, by
 Hail Storm, by Sir Hal
 Hamble, by Aulphin
 Hambletonian, by Messenger
 Hamiltonian, by Hamiltonian
 Hamlet, by Sir William
 Hampton, by Diomed
 Handle-the-Cash, by Diomed
 Hannah Jenkins, by
 Hanslap, by Washington

(To be continued.)

MAID OF THE OAKS.

MR. EDITOR:

Frankfort, Ken. February 13, 1834.

In the August number, 1834, volume 5th, page 631, of the American Turf Register, under the head of "Sporting Intelligence," I see it stated that "an old gentleman of Caroline county, Virginia, in the neighborhood of Col. Willis, has often described the Colonel's little tackey, (to whom I know not, for there does not appear to be any name or clue by which any one can find to whom the "old gentleman" described the *little tackey*,) (about fourteen hands high, apparently worth about thirty dollars, on which the children rode to school,) that was put to the famous imported Shark, and brought Annette. It was not supposed she had any pretensions to "blood." The "old gentleman" after stating that Nancy Air, Maid of the Oaks, the produce of Annette, had been successful racers, and that the Maid of the Oaks had won all her subsequent races, (having been beat in her first, owing to the fact of her having bolted,) until she trained off, beating the best horses of her day, Surprise, Oscar, Floretta, Topgallant, Peacemaker, Hamiltonian, Paragon, &c.; and that both of them, Nancy Air and the Maid of the Oaks, had been equally distinguished as brood mares, and that their stock was now of the first celebrity, to wit: Transport, Sir William, Archy Montorio, Bertrand, Jr. Julia, Little Venus, Plato, Marshal Duroc, Count Piper, Cinderella, Celeste, Massaniello, Lalla Rookh, Medoc, Midas, Goliah, Lady of the Lake, Orme's Jesse, Maryland Eclipse, Ann Page, Orphan Boy, (to the above I would add Sea Gull, Floranthe, Cora, Tom Moore, Belle Anderson, Rodolph,) goes on to state, "thus a little insignificant poney was grandam of renowned racers, &c.," he finally comes to this conclusion, "is not such success, *though a remarkable instance*, sufficient to encourage our unpretending farmers to breed from *thoroughbreds*, (not my underscoring,) even if they have no blooded mares to begin with. Thus, Mr. Editor, we have in this last sentence the ostensible object of this "old gentleman," or rather of his accompanying phantom, the undefinable, untangible, non descript who wrote the paragraph; but, Mr. Editor, all is not meal that looks white, there may be a cat under it. Now I will tell you what I think the "*real object*."—I think it is to throw such a stain upon some one of the descendants of this "little insignificant pony," that *it may not be in the way of a horse that was got by a horse that was sire of a winner, and who ran second to a very distinguished racer, no others starting.*

At page 470 of same volume, "Senex" states that it was the prevailing opinion in 1805-6, that the Maid of the Oaks was not thoroughbred, but he says if the pedigree which is published of her is

warranted by Mr. Willis, a gentleman of character and intelligence, by whom she was sold to Gen. Ridgely, it must be correct. I saw Mr. Bela Badger, of Bristol, Pa. a few days since, who furnished me with a copy of the original certificate, which he obtained from Mr. Willis, as also his own certificate, a copy of which I now send, and ask as a favor to publish it in your Magazine.

Pedigree of the Maid of the Oaks.

She was got by Spread Eagle, her dam by the old imported horse Shark; her grandam by Gen. Nelson's Rockingham; her g. grandam by True Whig; her g. g. grandam by Col. Baylor's horse Gallant; her g. g. g. grandam by the imp. horse Regulus; her g. g. g. g. grandam by the imp. horse Diamond

LEWIS WILLIS, *Breeder.*

Corporation of Fredericksburg, to wit: This day came before me, Wm. Smock, justice of the peace, for the corporation aforesaid, *Lewis Willis, Esq. and made oath that the pedigree of the mare as above stated, is correct, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Given under my hand and seal this 18th day of January, 1810.

WM. SMOCK.

Georgetown, Scott county, Ken. Jan. 31, 1835.

I hereby certify the above attested pedigree to be a true copy of the original pedigree of the Maid of the Oaks, as given to me by Lewis Willis, Esq. of Willis Hill, near Fredericksburg, Virginia. I further certify that I owned the Maid of the Oaks, and that I bred the chestnut mare now called the Young Maid of the Oaks, (the dam of the celebrated horse Medoc,) that she was got by the imported horse Expedition, and out of the above mare Maid of the Oaks, and foaled on the night of the 7th of June, 1817, as witness my hand and seal.

(a true copy,)

BELA BADGER, [L. S.]

Scott county, Sct.

This day personally appeared before me, Bela Badger, and made oath that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of his belief and knowledge, as given under my hand this 31st of January, 1835.

E. L. JOHNSON, Ch. B. T.

[The above letter has been referred to the writer of the article concerning the ancestry of the Maid of the Oaks; that was currently reported in Fredericksburg, to be as stated by the "old gentleman," an oral tradition that was founded in error, as with Post Boy, Florizel, and Duroc. These mists of error and prejudice have been dispelled by the light of truth, that has been shed upon the pages of the Turf Register, now recorded facts. The speculative writer referred to,

* Was it not Bird Willis, Esq. to whom Senex referred?—ED.

whose "real object," was to induce farmers to breed only from thoroughbreds, not to reflect upon the descendants of the famed animal, whose blood he can no longer doubt to have been without stain, is not justly chargeable with motives inimical to the stock, or to bolster up the reputation of rival blood; nor does he understand the illusion about "a horse got by a horse, sire of a winner," &c.

The whole drift of the article has been mistaken, and injurious suspicions unfortunately engendered, as is to us well known.

Every owner of a horse in regard to which any suspicion is harbored, ought to be the first to desire such suspicions to be *expressed*.]

BUZZARD.

Buzzard,* ch. bred by Mr. Bullock, in 1787, by Woodpecker, out of Miss-for-tune. In 1789, at Newmarket, Oct. 31, 2 years old, Buzzard beat Mr. Fox's Hope, 3 years, by Florizel, T. Y. C. 50gs. Nov. 2nd, he beat Mr. Dawson's Sulky, 3 years, by Garrick, out of Sportsmistress, T. Y. C. 50gs. At the Craven Meeting, 1790, he beat Mr. Vernon's Trial, T. Y. C. 100gs. May 10, received 50gs. from Mr. Windham's Gallipot; Nov. 13th, beat Mr. Panton's Ostrich, 8st. 10lb. each M. M. 200gs.; same day, Mr. Vernon's Crazy, A. F. 200 guineas. In 1791, at the Craven Meeting, Mr. Panton's Ostrich, 8st. 2lb. each, A. F. 250gs. At the first spring meeting, the Duke of York's Glaucus, R. M. 200gs.; at the second spring meeting, received 120gs. from Lord Derby's Prince Le Boo, A. F.; at the July meeting, Mr. Panton's Griffin, 8st. each, R. M. 300gs.; and, in August, two £50 at Chesterfield. In 1792, 5 years old, 200, 100, 100gs., £50, 100, 200, 37 and a half, 200, 100, 50gs. at Newmarket. In 1793, the Craven stakes, 200, 200, 80, 100, and 60gs. at Newmarket. In 1794, the Craven stakes, 50gs., the Jockey Club plate, 200gs. £50, and 100gs. at Newmarket. He afterwards covered at 10gs. and 10s. 6d. the groom, at Newmarket, and two seasons in Yorkshire, on the same terms. Buzzard was sire of Quiz, (out of Miss West) winner of the St. Leger in 1801, and of Bronze, (out of an Alexander mare) of the Oaks in 1806; also, of Brainworm, Bustard, Castrel, Deceiver, Piccadilly, Reubens, Selim, Augusta, Blowing, December, Eryx's dam, Fanny, Hornby Lass, Little Peggy, Merry Maid, Pantina, Ralphina, Ringtail, Rosamond, Sophia, Tooe, Vanity, &c. &c. This capital racer and stallion left England late in 1804, and died in Kentucky, 1811, aged 24. Won 31 races.

* Sire of Hephestion, a celebrated racer and stallion out of Sir Archy's dam Castianira.

MEMOIR OF THE IMPORTED HORSE DERBY.

March, 1835.

Derby was foaled in 1831, and bred by the late Earl of Derby, from whom he was purchased by his present owner, and imported into this country when three years old, he having never been trained. Derby is full sixteen hands high, dark bay color, of great length, bone and substance, and no horse that has ever been imported, can boast of a richer pedigree, or a more illustrious ancestry, he was got by Peter Leley, out of Urganda, she by Milo, dam by Sorcerer, out of Twins. Peter Leley was got by Rubens out of Stella, grandam Scottilla out of Scoto, by Eclipse. Subjoined is the descent of Derby in both lines, which is given in addition to his pedigree as above to show in him the three great and direct crosses of Herod, Matchem and Eclipse. It has often been remarked in England that there is not a *superior* horse at the present day, without a cross of the Godolphin Arabian; this may be true, at the same time it will be found that there is no horse either in this country or in England, distinguished for his endurance and bottom that is not deeply imbued with the blood of Herod. It will be observed that Derby has this inestimable cross in a direct line on both paternal and maternal sides.

DESCENT OF DERBY.

Paternal line.

Byerly Turk,
Jigg,
Partner,
Tartar,
King Herod,
Woodpecker,
Buzzard,
Rubens,
Peter Leley,
Derby.

DESCENT OF DERBY.

Maternal line.

Godolphin Arabian,
Cade,
Matchem,
Conductor,
Trumpator,
Sorcerer,
Twins,
Urganda,
Derby.

DESCENT OF URGANDA.

Paternal line.

King Herod,
Highflyer,
Sir Peter Teazle,
Milo,
Urganda.

Derby is now at his stand on the subscriber's farm, near Shepherds Town, Jefferson county, Virginia, and would cover this season, only a few thoroughbred mares, besides those of his owners on very reasonable terms.

HENRY SHEPHERD.

Application for sending mares to be made to the Editor, who is authorised to name terms, &c.

OSCAR, JR. died at Carlisle on the 14th February, last. He was a horse of pure and choice blood. His sire was Ogle's Oscar;—his dam Dr. Edelin's Floretta.

VETERINARY.

LOCKED JAW.

A tetanic or spasmodic disease, to which horses of all ages are liable. It is more frequent in hot than in cold climates, and the symptoms of it are there more severe. The most common causes of locked jaw are, punctures of different tendinous parts, attended with some injury of the nerves supplying those parts, and producing an universal irritation of the nervous system, accompanied with a greater or less degree of spasms in the whole of the muscular powers. The operations of nicking and docking also occasion it, more particularly the latter, and these especially in frosty or other severe weather. Other causes are, cold applied to the body when hot; journeys in bad weather, after having been indulged a long time with a hot stable and clothing. Horses pricked in shoeing are also liable to locked jaw. From the sympathy known to exist between the stomach and the brain, bots and other worms have been supposed, sometimes to give birth to this disease, by adhering to, and wounding the nervous coat of that organ. But locked jaw will frequently occur independently of any apparent reason. It sometimes proceeds to a violent degree very suddenly; in other instances very gradually only. Previously to an absolute state of locked jaw, some rigidity is to be perceived in the muscles of the neck: as this proceeds, the extremities begin to undergo a similar effect; the legs become stiff, and are drawn much apart: the ears and tail are erected, the nostrils expanded, and the eyes fixed, displaying, in appearance, an unusual and considerable fire and animation. Much difficulty seems to be experienced in deglutition, the abdominal muscles are strongly affected with spasm, and the body is drawn or *tucked up*. The bowels are generally obstinately costive, and the respiration is usually more or less influenced by the disease. In all spasmodic affections of the muscles, acute pain is experienced, causing an irregular state of the pulse. There is a deficiency in the secretion of the urine in this disease, but no diminution seems to take place in the appetite.

There are but few veterinary practitioners, probably, who can boast of having been very successful in the treatment of locked jaw. Though they may be well acquainted with its most prevailing symptoms, the method of cure yet remains an object highly worthy of the exertions of laudable inquiry. Perhaps some future period may give to the world a certain remedy for this dreadful malady; and such an event would be not less desirable to human than to veterinary medicine.

For the cure of locked jaw, the greatest extremes of heat and cold have been recommended; such as supporting a high state of perspiration in the animal for several hours, by covering the body in blankets, &c. or immersing the patient for a length of time in snow or cold water. We have heard of advantages attending both these methods, and we have had a few opportunities of giving each of them a fair trial; not, however, with that benefit that we could have wished. It will be here necessary, notwithstanding, to point out the most probable means of success. We are convinced, that, in cases of locked jaw, opium, in large doses, is the remedy

on which our hopes are principally to be founded: it may be given, indeed, in very large quantities in all spasmodic diseases, without being attended with those hurtful consequences it is commonly accompanied with on other occasions. The doses ought to be repeated as the power of them appears to wear off. In the infancy of the disease, where the pulse will justify it, by indicating an inflammatory propensity, bleeding is required; but without this precaution, the practice is now generally considered as improper. A costive state of the intestines will certainly tend to aggravate the complaint, so that by relaxing them, we may probably promote a relaxation in other parts. Therefore, when we are not prevented by the closeness of the jaws, or the difficulty of deglutition, and when costiveness exists, the following drench may be given every six hours, until it operates:

Take of thin gruel of oatmeal, one pint;
Castor oil, or
Olive oil, twelve ounces;
Glauber's salt, four ounces.

Dissolve the salts in the gruel, whilst warm, and afterwards mix the whole into a drench.

Spasmodic diseases are such as allow the loss of but little time; of course, before we can possibly perceive the consequence of this aperient treatment it behoves us to employ, in the mean while, other useful medicines.

Let the following ball be given every three or four hours, or as often as the state of the case may demand.

Take of Purified opium, three drachms;
Salt of hartshorn,
Camphor, of each half an ounce;
Syrup, sufficient to make a ball.

We have already remarked, that costiveness is to be avoided as much as possible: laxatives, independent of other utility in the above complaint, will beneficially counteract the astringent quality of opium. So far we have been treating of the disease as in its most favorable stage. When the jaws are already so far closed as to prevent the admission of medicines, the only means left are introduction of them in clysters. Of these, a laxative one, as the following, may be given, at the discretion of the practitioner.

Take of Thin gruel, four quarts;
Common salt, six ounces;
Olive oil, or
Hog's lard, four ounces.

Dissolve them together, and administer in the usual manner.

We cannot precisely ascertain the quantity of the opiate that can be administered in this way to the horse with safety: we conceive, however, that it is pretty considerable. The following may be injected without danger every three or four hours.

Take of Oatmeal gruel, one quart;
Purified opium, six drachms;
Spirits of hartshorn, one ounce and a half;
Camphor, (previously rubbed into a liniment with a little spirit of wine,) one ounce.

Dissolve the opium first in the gruel, and mix the whole well together.

It is necessary to remark, that this composition can prove but of little utility during the active operation of the laxative clyster; and, of course, it should be contrived that these very opposite remedies interfere as little as possible with each other.

Notwithstanding, we have not yet been lucky enough to witness the success of the application of cold water to the surface of the bodies of horses laboring under locked jaw, our hopes of its beneficial tendency are still sanguine; and we are induced to think the more favorably of it from the encouraging report communicated to us by others. In similar diseases of the human subject, its use has been attended with the most beneficial consequences. Immersion in cold water is readily accomplished; but, perhaps, the most efficacious method would be that of pouring large streams of water on the animal. This process should be continued for a considerable time, perhaps ten or fifteen minutes; and, should a remission of the spasms ensue, it will afford us no little encouragement in our pursuit; and in this interval of ease, a favorable opportunity will present itself of passing medicine by the gullet. When the complaint returns with any degree of violence, the cold water is to be repeated: the longer and the more frequent the remissions become, the nearer, of course, will be the prospect of cure. Immediately after the application of the cold water, let the skin undergo a diligent and general friction until it is dry; let the animal be then moderately clothed. We have already hinted, that horses suffering from the above disease, have generally the inclination, though perhaps, they have not the power, to eat: they are, therefore, to be supported with substantial gruel, given, when incapable of swallowing, by the anus. If this circumstance is sufficiently attended to, the animal may be kept alive many days.

Here, however, a question occurs to us—whether in any case of locked jaw, either in the human or brute species, the throat is *absolutely inaccessible to nutritious fluids*? We think not; but that milk, gruel, broths, and even porridge, might be conveyed by injection between the intervals of the teeth, and drawn in, in some quantity, by the patient, provided the power of swallowing remain.

We have here endeavored to describe such means of relief as have appeared to us to offer the greatest prospect of success. All rational experiments towards the removal of a malady, usually fatal in its termination, are certainly praise worthy; and he who is the most fortunate in his researches will have a weighty claim indeed on the gratitude of society.

The introduction of mercury into the system, in persons affected with the spasmodic diseases, by frictions, on different parts of the body, with strong ointment of quicksilver, so as to produce and support a degree of salivation, has been sometimes attended with the happiest effects. We have never heard of this experiment being tried on the horse, but certainly it deserves the practitioner's attention.

The warm bath, in spasmodic diseases, has many advocates: perhaps it might be beneficial, if it could be used to that extent with the horse which it admits of with the human subject. When locked jaw is conjectured to

have arisen from the operation of docking, it is usually considered prudent to remove another portion of the tail; afterwards apply such dressings as are most likely to hasten a free discharge of matter from the stump. The same dressings may be recommended when nicking is suspected to be the cause of the disease, and the extremity may be also surrounded with a large poultice. Few owners of horses, we fancy, would allow of a total amputation of the tail, and probably, even that would not be followed by the slightest benefit. Where the disease arises from the foot having been pricked in shoeing, the wound should be opened freely to the bottom with a drawing knife; the actual cautery may then be applied, and the part scalded with a little turpentine as a dressing. All punctures should be laid tolerably open, and digestive applied; and, where an inflammation and swelling attend, fomentations are requisite. Let it be remembered, however, that these topical means *alone* are never to be depended upon; but must, in locked jaw, be invariably assisted with the remedies heretofore mentioned. Should it be imagined that bots, or other worms, lodged in the stomach or intestines, have produced the disease, (a circumstance which we are apprehensive is rather difficult to determine,) a drachm of calomel may be given in one of the balls, or an ounce of the strong mercurial ointment may be dissolved in the first anodyne clyster.

In conclusion, we may observe, that we have witnessed the recovery of a few mild cases of locked jaw, in which scarcely any means of relief have been employed, except turning the horse into the cold air: indeed, such cases so frequently terminate fatally, that the owners of horses thus diseased generally leave them to their fate. In the above instances, considerable rigidity existed in the muscles; the act of deglutition was slightly obstructed, but not prevented; and the jaws were only partially drawn together. On these occasions, the complaint could seldom be traced to any particular source.

[*Sportsman's Cyclopaedia.*]

ITCHING.

Horses are sometimes observed to labor under a severe itching, or external irritation, which keeps them in a kind of perpetual disquietude; biting such parts as they can get at with the mouth, and rubbing those more remote against such parts of the stall as are most convenient. In cases of this description, the blood does not possess a proper or just equalization of the component parts indispensibly necessary to the standard of health. Permitted to continue and increase, it extends its progress from a simple itching, in the first instance, to scurfy eruptions, scaly exfoliations, or partial loss of hair; bearing the external appearance of surfeit, degenerating by degrees, to inveterate mange, or confirmed farcy. Bleeding should be resorted to, the system improved, and the circulation enlivened, by an invigoration of the frame: the property of the blood should be enriched by an alteration in the quality of the food. A great deal of substantial dressings should be adopted in the stable, and regular gentle exercise out.

[*Ibid.*]

TRANBY.

This celebrated English racer and stallion was landed at City Point safely from the ship *Harkaway*, Capt. R. Fisher, on 27th February 1835. When landed, he was in splendid order and condition, a proof of the care and attention he had received on the passage from Capt. Fisher, and the groom in charge, and of the stoutness and excellent constitution of this noble animal.

Tranby was foaled in 1826, and was got by Blacklock; his dam by Orville—Miss Grimstone by Weazle—Ancaster—Damascus Arabian—Sampson—Oroonoko—sister to Mirza, by the Godolphin Arabian—Hobgoblin—Whitefoot—Leedes—Moonah Barb mare.

Blacklock was one of the best racers and stallions ever in England, especially at long distances. When four years old, carrying 119lb., he run four miles over the Knavesmire course in 7m. 25s. beating Dutchess, winner of the St. Leger. He was got by Whitelock—dam by Coriander—Wildgoose, by Highflyer—Co-heiress, by PotSos—Manilla, by Goldfinder, out of the celebrated Old England mare. Blacklock lost the St. Leger by six inches from bad riding, and Theodore, from his dam, won it in extraordinary time, running at scores from the start.

Orville was by Beningbrough—dam Evelina, by Highflyer—Termagant, by Tantrum—Sampson—Regulus—Marske's dam. Orville won the St. Leger, and was one of the best racers and stallions of any age. He got Emilius, winner of the Derby and sire of Priam, Plenipotentiary, Oxygen and Sarpedon; Octavius, winner of the Derby, and Muley, sire of Margrave, winner of the St. Leger, Mussulman, Muley Moloch, and Vespa, winner of the Oaks. It is useless to extend this pedigree, where all the crosses are truly excellent and embrace the best of their respective days.

Tranby commenced his racing career in 1830, when four years old, at Newmarket, first spring meeting, April 27th.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 100 sovereigns each, h. ft. A. F. (eight subscribers.)

Col. Yates's ch c. Bolivar, by Blacklock,	111lb.	- - -	1
Mr. Ridsdale's br. c. Tranby, by Blacklock,	113	- - -	2
Mr. Hunter's gr. c. by Gustavus,	109	- - -	3
Lord Exeter's ch. f. Acacia, by Phantom,	107	- - -	4

Acacia and Tranby the favorites. Acacia won four races in 1829; and had won the Oatlands stakes (twelve subscribers) and another race at Newmarket this spring. Tranby carried more weight by 2lb. than Bolivar, a very good horse.

Newmarket, second spring meeting, May 12th. Handicap sweepstakes of 10 sovereigns each, for horses of all ages, Ab. M.

Mr. Ridsdale's br. c. Tranby, by Blacklock, four years,	116lb.	0	1
Lord Worcester's b. h. Coulon, by Whisker, five years,	126	0	2
Lord Mountcharles' b. c. Benedict, by Whalebone,			
four years,	108	3	
Col. Wilson's b. c. by Tramp, three years,	90	4	

The first a dead heat between Tranby and Coulon, the second won by Tranby. Coulon was a capital horse, half brother to Memnon, The Colonel and Emancipation.

Newmarket July meeting, 13th July. Handicap sweepstakes of 15 sovereigns each, 10 ft. for all ages, (two years old excepted) (nine subscribers.)

Mr. Gulley's br. c. Tranby, by Blacklock, four years,	123lb.	1	
Mr. Sowerby's bl. c. Gas, by Walton, four years,	114	2	
Mr. Day's b. f. Tiney, three years old,	91	3	

Mr. Angerstein's b. f. Fanchon, 91lb. Mr. Hunter's gr. c. four years old, by Gustavus 116lb. Lord George H. Cavendish's b. f. by Godolphin, out of Mouse, four years old, 114lb. and Lord Verulam's br. f. by Whalebone, three years old, 83lb. started, but were not placed. Six to four against Tranby; five to two against Tiney. In this race Tranby carried 9lb. more than any horse of his age, and beat a large and good field of horses.

Newmarket second October meeting, October 18th. Mr. Gulley's br. c. Tranby, by Blacklock, four years old, 119lb., beat Mr. Thornhill's ch. h. Merchant, five years old, 113lb. T. Y. C. 200 sovereigns, h. ft. Six to four on Merchant. Tranby in this race, gives the very fast horse Merchant one year and 6lb., and beats him, thus proving himself to be an uncommonly fast horse, for even three quarters of a mile. He was handicapped for the October Oatlands, fourteen subscribers, but being ordered to carry 130lb., 15lbs. more than any horse of his own age, he did not start. This, however, proves his very high standing and character as a racehorse at Newmarket.

Newmarket Houghton meeting, November 4th. Mr. Gully's br. c. Tranby, four years old, 119lb., beat Mr. Cooke's b. c. Harold, four years old, 116lb. Ab. M. 100 sovereigns. Betting five to two on Tranby. Harold had beaten Tranby previous to this race, for a gold cup, Tranby carrying 128lb. and Harold only 121lb. He was beaten for the Goodwood cup by Fleur de Lis and others—Fleur de Lis aged, and the best mare of her time, carried 135lb., while Tranby, only four years old, carried 129lb.; and by Aaron, four years old, 113lb., for the Brighton stakes—Tranby carrying, four years old, 119lb.

This excessive handicapping accounts for his losing, and proves his high character as a racer.

1831. He started at the Newmarket Craven meeting for the Craven stakes, won by Priam, sixteen subscribers, A. F. weight for age—Priam first favorite and Tranby the second.

Newmarket second spring meeting, he was beat for a sweepstakes by Goshawk and Carwell—also at Newmarket Houghton meeting, for two Handicap plates.

Pontefract, Sept. 7. He beat Ratler and Cambridge for the gold cup, won by Medoro.

Next day. Noblemen and Gentlemen's plate of £70, weight for age, two mile heats.

Mr. Gully's Tranby, by Blacklock, five years old,	1	1
Lord Sligo's br. c. Brine, four years old,	4	2
Lord Scarbrough's b. h. Cistercian, five years old,	2	dr.
Mr. Davidson's b. h. Victory, (imp.) six years old,	3	dr.

Doncaster, Sept. 19. He beat for the Fitzwilliam stakes, weight for age—one mile and a half, (eleven subscribers.) Clarence, Hassan, The Nab, sister to Ballad Singer, and two others, won by Emancipation—Birmingham second.

Heaton Park, Sept. 28. The Stanley stakes of 10 sovereigns each, weight for age—A. T. (thirteen subscribers.)

Mr. Houldsworth's b. f. Circassian, by Sultan, three years old,	129lb.	1
Mr. Gulley's br. h. Tranby, five years old,	152	2
Sir J. Gerard's b. c. Tetotum, three years old,	131	3

Mr. Thompson's br. g. Orthodox; Lord Wilton's ch. c. Bras de Fer; Mr. W. Turner's b. c. Shrigley; Mr. Cosby's ch. c. Adam Brock; and Mr. Cooke's b. f. by Catton, started, and were not placed.

Same day. A gold cup, value 100 sovereigns, added to a subscription of 10 sovereigns each—St. Leger course, (nineteen subscribers.)

Mr. Saddler's br. g. Jocko, aged,	158lb.	1
Mr. Gulley's br. h. Tranby, five years old,	154	2
Lord Wilton's b. c. Chancellor, three years old,	129	3

Next day. The Forrester stakes of 10 sovereigns each, A. F. (seven subscribers.)

Mr. Gulley's br. h. Tranby, five years old,	175lb.	1
Mr. Thompson's br. g. Orthodox, aged,	175	2
Mr. Iodrell's ch. c. Victim, six years old,	175	3

In these races the highly celebrated horse Jocko, two years older than Tranby, carries only 4lbs. more—and the also well known horses Orthodox and Victim, one and two years older than Tranby,

carry only the same weight. He carried next day for a plate 177lb., won by Sketch-book, four years old, 146lb., a difference of 31lb. for one year.

In 1832, he won every time he started, viz: Newmarket Craven meeting, April 26th. Second class of the Oatlands stakes of 50 sovereigns each, h. ft. D. I. upwards of two miles. (nine subscribers.)

Mr. Gulley's br. h. Tranby, five years old,	121lb.	1
Lord Wilton's b. c. Chancellor, three years old,	107	2
Lord Exeter's ch. c. Bohemian, brother to Zinganee, three years old,	96	3

Lucetta, the best mare of her year; Schumla a capital runner; and Spaniel, winner of the Derby, also started, but were not placed. Cadland, winner of the Derby and the whip; Variation, winner of the Oaks; Camarine, the best mare of the age; Mahmoud, Agreeable, and several others paid forfeit.

Newmarket first spring meeting, May 8th. Sweepstakes of 50 sovereigns each, h. f. R. M. (seven subscribers.)

Mr. Gulley's br. h. Tranby, five years old,	118lb.	1
Lord Tavistock's ch. h. Gondolier, four years old,	111	2

Lord Wilton's ch. h. Rough Robin, six years old, 115lb.; Mr. Flint-ham's br. g. Anti-Catholic, five years old, 112lb.; Mr. Cooke's ch. c. Cloudesley, four years old, 108lb.; and Mr. Chifney's b. h. Kean, five years old, 102lb., also started, but were not placed. These are all of Tranby's races:—if the high weights he was generally ordered to carry is only noticed, no further comment is necessary. His racing career however, as good as it may be, does not furnish that undoubted evidence of that game and stoutness, which he possessed in a most eminent degree. He run mostly at the fashionable course of Newmarket, where "good ones alone can win," and where he met with and vanquished many of the best horses in the kingdom. His speed cannot be doubted, for he beat and received forfeit from many very speedy horses; while his stoutness, game or bottom, and ability to carry heavy weight, stand almost unrivalled in ancient or modern times.

In 1831, when five years old, in little more than two months, he was travelled many hundred miles, run nine very hard races, often beating under the heaviest and most unequal handicapping, horses of the highest character. In one of these races he won, carrying 175lb. against a six year old and an aged horse, with the same weight; and in another, he carried 177lb. and beat good horses. After all this travel and all these races—and after running two races this same week, he was rode by Mr. Osbaldeston, in his great match against time,

four heats of four miles each, with 157lb. on his back. The turf was deep and saturated with water, and the rain-storm so severe, some of the horses refused to face it. He proved himself the best of twenty-nine horses, and run each heat in the following time, without the use of whip or spur.

First heat of four miles, with 157lb, five years old,	8m. 10s.
Second do. do.	8
Third do. do.	8 15
Fourth do. do.	8 50

Perhaps this is the most masterly performance on record. No performance in America can or ought to be compared with this; and it has, with truth, been said by a most experienced writer and judge, "we never had on this side of the Atlantic any aged horse, let alone a five years old, that could have done as much." Twelve miles under this heavy weight and these disadvantages, in 24m. 25s. is quite character enough for any horse; and after this splendid performance, he was so highly prized, that when taken from the turf, he was engaged for three years for the stud of the king of England, at Hampton Court, where his colts are said to be "as fine as man ever saw."

Tranby is now rising nine years old, a beautiful rich dapple bay, without white, except a small ring around the coronet of his near hind foot, full fifteen hands, two inches high, and possesses fine bone, great length, substance, beauty and power, and the most unrivalled action and carriage. His head, neck and shoulder are very fine, without a very high crest or cone for the withers. The shoulder blade is broad, deep, expanded and well declined, but the spinous processes of the vertebræ, which alone constitute the withers, are not as long as they are sometimes seen in the Archy horses. His back and loin are capital, his quarters, arms, thighs and legs unsurpassed for either strength or beauty. This horse needs no puff; but truth alone constrains the writer of this simple detail to conclude by expressing the general opinion of those, who have seen him and know his character. That such an admirable combination of speed and power—of untiring stoutness, and unflinching game and beauty—of lastingness and ability to carry high weight—of purity of pedigree, and fine and hardy constitution, was never excelled in any age or country.

M.

WILD MEDLEY.

Some inquiries about this horse appear in the March No. of your Register; one asks at what time Hart's Medley was imported, this I cannot answer; but about the year 1794 he died, at Mr. Wilkinson's in Southampton county, Virginia, near the North Carolina line, from getting crippled in his stable. I saw a dark iron gray horse called Omega, start for the Jockey Club at Halifax, in the fall of '98, he was then four years old, owned and run by Mr. Wilkinson; the race was won by Col. Ash's bay gelding Catchpenny, by Wildair.

Omega was several years a stallion in that vicinity, and left some good stock in Northampton and Hertford.

About 1804 and 5, Wild Medley stood near Enfield, Halifax, N.C., and was the sire of the Methodist filly, bred by Mr. Bachelor, this mare was owned successively by Messrs. Bynum, Pride, and Davie, and was the dam of A. J. Davie's brown gelding Blucher, that won a Jockey purse over the Nashville turf, four mile heats, and was afterwards a horse of some distinction at Natchez, Mississippi,—the stock were principally grays and chestnuts, bred from Wild Medley, in Halifax and Nashville.

The writer heard nothing of Wild Medley for many years, the blood horse was of little value, and no Register at that time existed in which to record their locations. Some twenty years after he saw a horse called Wild Medley, advertised in York District, South Carolina, and was induced to go and view him, expecting to see some counterfeit under that old and justly popular name and blood, but a view of the horse soon convinced me he was the real simon pure.

I learned on inquiry, that he stood some years in Fredell county, N.C., where he greatly improved their horses;—he then made a season in the adjoining county, Mecklenburg; where he was seen and purchased by Mr. Galland of York District, South Carolina, where he had but seventeen tolerable mares. At a very advanced age he was purchased by a gentleman, and carried back to North Carolina, or Virginia, and as I understood, died shortly after.

The stock bred from him while in York District was decidedly the best there, and shewed their superiority at the races in Yorkville.

This horse was the sire of Snowden, from an Archy mare, (Caroline, see Turf Register,) a horse of great strength and beauty; of Mad Sally, dam by Sartorius, and of Brown Mary, also from a Sartorius, a most valuable brood mare; in short there is no stock I would prefer to Wild Medley.

The following anecdote induces me to believe that Wild Medley was in his thirty-fifth year at the time of his death; the man who

took him to the upper part of North Carolina was a knowing one, from the Old Dominion, and in order to pass him off as twelve or fifteen years younger than his true age, he called him a grandson of Medley, and only about thirteen, and for such he passed, until an accident undeceived them.

Dr. Hall, a gentleman residing in Chester, South Carolina, near the York line, and immediately on the public road, saw a gentleman in the road sitting on his horse, for he was a traveller, viewing a fine brood mare in the Doctor's yard, after some conversation he inquired what the mare was in foal by, and was told by Galland's Wild Medley; the gentleman declared that he knew him well, that he was many years older than he passed for—mentioned seeing him run, then an aged horse; fixing the date of the race at such a period as to make him about thirty-five at the time of his death; this gentleman also added that he always understood his pedigree was unquestionable.

This induced me to view him, and I have always thought him a son of old Medley, and one of his best sons. His youngest colts are eight or nine this spring, and if the blood on the side of the dam is good, our country can offer no better stock.

I have been thus particular in order to satisfy your correspondents; those who own the stock in the west, may safely rely on them, and those breeders in Pittsylvania, who breed from Snowden, may rest assured he has no superior (in blood) foreign or native. D.

Miss Selden, from the dam of Snowden, was a winner at Wilmington this winter.

DRIVING WILD TURKEYS.

MR. EDITOR:

February 22, 1835.

The arrival of the Turf Register has put me in mind of giving you an account of a novel experiment I made to drive turkeys. You have often heard of "deer driving," but I imagine, never heard of the method just mentioned, to hunt turkeys. Just opposite to where I am stationed there is an island, about a mile long and a half mile broad, which is resorted to by the turkeys in great numbers in the course of every winter. Last November a year ago I crossed over, with ten or twelve other persons. I divided the party; one party were to spread themselves across the upper part, and the other to extend themselves in like manner across the foot of the island. The latter were armed with shot guns and rifles. Every thing being arranged, the party at the head of the island began to move downwards, shouting, firing and driving the game before them. I had hardly got my station, before I

heard the noise of one or two hundred turkeys coming towards me, some flying and some running, but so thick were the trees and undergrowth that I was some moments before I could get a shot; but at last a monstrous gobbler came flying over my head; I levelled my double barrel percussion and brought him to the ground. He was a noble fellow, weighing, I should suppose, some twenty-five pounds. I heard all around me a sharp and animated skirmish between my party and the turkeys; but I believe the latter got off with a few scratches and d—bly frightened to the Illinois shore of the Mississippi. I ascertained that the ill success of the party was in a great measure owing to their villanous "*flint-locks* getting wet and the thick cover. In beating about I put up another tremendous gobbler, and knocked him over at the distance of seventy or eighty steps; with these we returned to our boats and recrossed to our dinner.

PEDESTRIAN FEATS.

I have noticed an account of some extraordinary pedestrian feats in the Turf Register,—I give you the following on the same subject, which you may rest assured is correct, as one of the parties is still alive and I believe known to you. Major D. was some years since connected with some of the Missouri Fur Companies, and hearing that one of their trading posts was about to be attacked by a party of hostile Indians, he started at day-light with his pack and rifle, and reached the post before dark, a distance of full eighty miles, and saved the lives of all the post.

While on the Arkansas a few years ago, Col. C. told me that an Osage Indian was started from his post at day-break with a bar of lead weighing sixty pounds, and ordered to reach his brother's post before night, (to anticipate an attack of hostile Indians,) a distance termed one hundred miles, but I believe at least one hundred and twenty. The Indian performed the distance without difficulty. On the way he attempted to divide the lead, in order to lighten his burden, but did not succeed. While I was there, a party of Osage Indians came in with *fresh* scalps, such as hands, feet, ears, &c. of a party of Pawnees, whom they had started in pursuit of between eleven and twelve o'clock that day, and I was told had gone at least fifteen miles, before they overtook them, and killed some fourteen or fifteen, and returned fifteen miles; in all they traversed (*on foot*) thirty miles in that time.

A.



FOX HUNTING.

MR. EDITOR:

March, 1835.

March has set in with a deep snow, and the mercury 24° below the freezing point in Farenheit; I am at a loss for employment, and my thoughts are carried back to the pleasures and pains of the chase. Can I do better than to give you a history of a run in last season, exemplifying both the pleasures and pains of hunting?

I had been following a trail near my residence on the Chickahomony long enough to be assured that the fox did not rest near us, when I was joined by Major W. and Mr. G. of Charles city, with several gentlemen of the neighborhood. It was proposed that we should change our ground, and we accordingly moved off to Harman's, where we struck the trail of a *red* fox, as we have since ascertained, though we did not then suspect it. No red had been seen in this section of the country since a pair of them were killed some years past. He took the run of a grey for twenty or thirty minutes, and I never saw finer running nor heard a better cry from eight couple of dogs. He at last changed his ground, crossing the country towards York river, and as we then thought we had roused a buck, we pressed forward to secure our dogs. The face of the country was very uneven, and interspersed with numerous swamps—and withal so sparsely populated that we soon lost our bearing, as well as most of the huntsmen, who gave up the chase to the gentlemen who have been mentioned, and myself. We did not, however, lose the hounds, and that was our chief concern, although a steady north-easterly rain had set in, and we were drenched to the skin. We blew off the dogs eleven miles from home—found the tracks of the crafty old red in the main road filling with water, and although our dogs were yet eager in pursuit, the chase was obviously hopeless, and we were excessively chilled. It was long past the hour of dinner, and although we are not in the habit giving way to our appetites when pursuing

a fox, who is there, Mr. Editor, under such circumstances, that would not "long" for a glass of brandy and water? We took the road leading by a store a few miles distant, hoping to be gratified in this reasonable want. But, vain hope. It was the strong hold of the temperance society. Nothing stronger than cold water was to be had in the whole neighborhood (if they had any, they kept it in their corn houses, for their own separate and only use and behoof.) Kind souls! what self restraint they exercise purely for the benefit of the "human family." Benevolent beings! how much posterity will be indebted to you. Why was I doomed to live in an age of cant? Gothic ignorance and Danish drunkenness are not much more objectionable, than the canting hypocritical purity which destroys the social virtues and harmless indulgencies of man, and sacrifices them at the shrine of bigotry, intolerance and intrusive benevolence. So much for the pains of the chase after an old red, during a cold rain, and in a temperance society neighborhood.* Our ride had been rapid and difficult.—Major W. is hard to keep way with on his fine hunter, and under Mr. G. any sort of a horse is apt to do good work—but my little thoroughbred, of the old Medley stock was untamed to the last. After a mouthful of bread and cheese, we dashed on most rapidly to my home, where we arrived in the night, the wettest party you ever saw. Having changed dresses, a cheerful fire, good dinner, and some of the best old French brandy soon converted our grievances into pleasures, and they are now seldom otherwise remembered, except when the temperance society crosses our path.

We were quite successful during that season, though we hunted but little till December, and ceased to hunt early in the spring—taking about thirty greys. This season I have kept no account of the number my dogs have killed, (probably thirty or forty,) but I have lost only two—one in the snow, and the other at sun-rise, one of the coldest mornings I ever felt. I keep only four dogs, but usually find company during the run. Can you refer me, Mr. Editor, to any smooth haired imported dogs, of good tongues, and cold trailers? I have seen none of late importations, and I am not pleased with the harriers (such I take them to be) that I have seen. They are neither as cold, nor have they the full musical tones of our old fashioned hounds, with short glossy hair, rat tails, and pendulous ears that may be lapped over the nose. They are, however, game dogs; but I would like to perpetuate a stock I have long had (given me originally by Dr.

* In all such hunting districts we would recommend our friends to carry *small pocket pistols*, not as means of defence from external danger, but as affording the wherewithal, under such a catalogue of circumstances to comfort the "inward man," as Gil Blas would say.

Tyler,) that are descended from Bland's imported dogs, without admitting a drop of blood from the long haired dog. Breeding in-and-in, however, is absolutely ruinous to hounds, they become too foolish, to understand the wiles of Reynard. I would like to exchange one of either stock for a male, descended not too remotely from a smooth imported dog. Can you, or one of your subscribers facilitate my project? I hope so, as it may tend to the improvement of our stock.

A SUBSCRIBER.

DEER HUNT.

MR. EDITOR:

*Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien, }
February 25, 1835. }*

Having frequently observed in your Magazine, invitations to officers stationed on the frontier, to furnish you with some account of their exploits in the chase, I feel at liberty to transmit the annexed deer hunt.

Scarcely a week passes by, but feats of the chase are accomplished, which, if related in your pages, would prove highly interesting to those of your readers whose civilized abodes prevent them from enjoying "in propria persona," the wild amusements in which we of the West so frequently engage.

If all the achievements during the past winter, of "Spring," a greyhound owned by lieutenant H., of this post, could be recorded, they might well compare, as far as comparison could go, with those of the veteran Eclipse, or the far famed Trifle. He has already been noticed in the N. Y. American, by an accomplished writer, over the signature of H., who visited us last winter; but some further description of him is not deemed unsuitable on this occasion. Spring is a greyhound of the Lurcher breed, with a coat of long black hair intermixed with grey, and well adapted to a northern climate. His eye of a dark hazel color, more beautiful, and more intelligent, than any I ever beheld in the canine species:—around it are long grey hairs, not unlike those of a terrier, softening by their shade a lustre that a lady might well envy. His movements are exceedingly graceful, and performed apparently with much less exertion than those of the common English greyhound. He is not large, but his form is very complete, a little more depth of chest might improve his appearance, but could not add to his speed. Spring is rendered doubly valuable by the faculty of following up his game, as well by the scent as the sight;—a quality which I believe the common greyhound does not possess. Spring has furnished us with an abundance of sport this winter, by the pursuit of wolves on the ice, which is our principal amusement when the Mississippi is frozen sufficiently hard to bear our horses with safety. But having caught one, and sometimes two,

almost every day, and feeling our ardor for wolf hunting somewhat abated by too much success, we determined to make an attempt at game of a more noble kind. Knowing that Spring, when quite a puppy, had pulled down a fawn of a year's growth, his master resolved to test his skill when brought in contact with a buck or doe, all parties having arrived at the age of maturity. So away we went, our party consisting of lieutenants H. and B, and myself, all doubtful, even if we should succeed in rousing a deer, as to the issue of the chase, from the well known ruggedness of the ground we were about to beat; it being a succession of hills and dales, bluffs and ravines, some of which old Nick himself could not ride over rough shod.—Towards the Mississippi the bluffs terminate abruptly in precipices from two to three hundred feet high. Towards the Ouisconsin they go off less precipitously, but are intersected by numerous ravines, which, after winding in various directions, and nearing in their course, finally find their way to the valley of the Ouisconsin. The last described portion of country was the scene of action for the day, and thither we shaped our course; passing in our way the carcass of a large grey wolf, which was killed by the dogs the day before, while following up a cow, whose calf he and some of his companions had destroyed and consumed, with the exception of the tail. Our pack consisted of "Spring" and "Jump," a son of Spring out of an English greyhound slut, and who promises nearly as much as his sire has performed—"Nip" and "Nap," "Flash" and "Flight," puppies and brothers to Jump, "Mount," a common fox hound, (once the property of Major G. of sporting notoriety,) and some hangers on. We had proceeded about four miles, and got pretty well in the deer range, when Spring was observed to dash ahead, stop for a second, strike a base line, then over the hill and out of sight—Jump follows—the little dogs are somewhat astonished, and old Mount opens behind.—"I'll bet it is a 'coon, who has ventured out of his hole to get a drink and pick up an acorn this warm day," says B. "D—me if it's not a wolf," says I. "If it's an animal that goes on four legs," says H. "I'll find out his breed—so here goes."

Look to the left, H. there they go—three deer, and Spring on the ridge behind them. H. dashes off at full speed—cheering on his dogs at every leap, B. and myself close on his heels, and trying to keep the deer from the bluffs. Yonder they go, throwing their heads from right to left, and beckoning us on with their white flags. Now I see them—now I don't. They have parted company—one flies over the ridge towards the prairie, and Spring, like a black streak, follows close on the heels of his nimble legged victim. Close behind H. is seen at intervals. Spring has caught up with his prey and has taken him, but is too much exhausted to hold him;—the white flag, however, has

dropped, and he moves but slowly down the ravine towards Ouisconsin. Now he is again overtaken, and has yielded up his life—a fine young buck. I mounted him on my horse and rode back to the fort, having been absent little more than two hours. TYRO.

PARTRIDGE SHOOTING.

MR. EDITOR:

Baltimore, Nov. 28, 1834.

"Feeling the ferment" of a sportsman's blood within my veins, on the 21st inst. from the favorable state of the weather, for the field sports, I took a ride up to my friend Mr. B's, who resides about 11 miles from the city, on the York road, with my dog and gun, in order to partake of a day's partridge shooting, in company with my friend, who owns a couple of promising young pointers, now about eight or nine months old, (out of an imported slut of Mr. Gilmore's.) In the course of this day's hunt we found six coveys of partridges, the two first of which we got very little shooting at, owing to Mr. B's young dogs flushing and giving chase to them;—when I called on Mr. B. to correct his dogs for their misconduct, I found he was without that necessary appendage "the dog whip," which should be at the side of every sportsman in the field, and the absence of which satisfactorily accounted to me for Mr. B's young dogs not knowing their duty, independent of which, Mr. B. uses too extended a vocabulary in hunting his dogs—the fewer words the better, though I have seen some experienced sportsmen, (from a bad habit,) that would be calling out to their dogs every few minutes, without any necessity, motive or object, which has a tendency to make your dog headstrong and heedless to your lawful commands. In the afternoon of this day the shooting was excellent, the birds we got well broke in favorable ground, and by the timely application of my whip to the young dogs, with the advantage of my steady dog Star, we had some as fine pointing and performance as I ever beheld. The young dogs of Mr. B. went to their work with a caution and circumspection, that shewed to the most superficial, in the experience of the field sports, that they are descended from a stock of the finest blood; and I venture to predict, that with proper attention in hunting them, they will stand second to no dogs in this state at two years old. But the young sportsman must know, that unless he can arrive at a certain point of excellence in shooting, he need never calculate upon shooting over a first rate dog, as it is only by killing his birds to him that he is made so; and it is a fact known to every sportsman, that where there are several dogs hunting together, they will all stick close to him who brings down the most birds. I, this day, bagged thirty fine partridges and one jacksnipe. Mr. B. was not so successful. I, this day, used the common F keg pow-

der, though I had along a canister of fine Eagle powder, which I commenced shooting with, and never could, though I have repeatedly tried it, make as good shooting with, as the common double F keg powder; and the reason which is satisfactory to my mind is, that the canister powder being so very fine that no wad you can put on it will fit so close as to prevent the elastic fluid from escaping between the barrel and the shot, and before the latter, which creates a repulsive power on the shot.

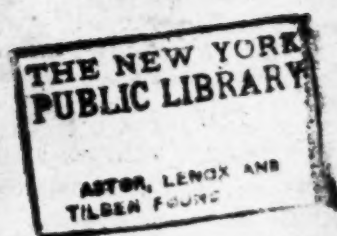
A SPORTSMAN.

SETTER DOG.

Another of Mr. Bannerman's fine engravings, representing the form and countenance of the setter dog embellishes this number of the Sporting Magazine. Every sportsman, we think, must have observed of late, the increasing scarcity of *good* pointers and setters. So great is the difficulty of procuring them, young and of approved blood, and yet more, *well broke* dogs, that we have found it impossible to obtain *such as we could recommend*, for friends at a distance, who are willing to buy at any reasonable price; we have no hesitation in believing that fifty *well broke* pointers and setters could, at this time, be readily disposed of at ~~ten~~ each, and many at even a much higher rate; nor can we doubt that any one known to possess a practical knowledge of the points and characteristic qualities of high bred dogs for all sporting purposes, would find it profitable to establish a well conducted *breeding* kennel from which the best stock might be had. Should it happen that we can alight upon some honest fellow, whose heart is in the right place, as it generally is with men fond of dogs,* that are genuine of their family, and hostile to dog laws; some worthy man of taste, who is in circumstances to invite him to make the experiment, we are yet determined to endeavor to get up such an establishment, and if we should, we need scarcely say that the public may rely on it there shall be "no mistake."

We shall always regret the loss of a pencil portrait of a favorite setter, property of General Daniel of North Carolina. One, whose ex-

* There is no law in physics more uniform than the natural propensity of all animals, including *not* the most noble, the human race, to feel power and forget right. The Emperor of Russia orders his Polish subjects to be hung or shot, with as little remorse as the hawk pounces on the sparrow. Of all the families of animated nature, the dog, perhaps, affords the greatest number of admirable exceptions to this general law; being the most magnanimous in his spirit, and the most forbearing in the use of his power for the oppression of his inferiors; hence do we see the largest, conscious of his strength, often put up with, and even smile at, the impudent provocations of little petulant whelps.





SETTER.

Engraved for the American Turf Register & Sporting Magazine.

unordinary properties and they entitle him to some lasting memorial of his stoutness and valor. It would have been much more agreeable and proper to have seen his portrait than a fancy sketch.

We are glad to notice the portrait, given by Captain Ballard of the navy, of a pointer of very uncommon appearance and a frame indicating great strength and hardiness.

On the subject of the setter, nothing more can be said. Between him and his rival the pointer, the palm of superiority will never be settled, each has his followers ready to maintain his preference over the other, and our philosophical readers will never be able to bring any one for differing with him. As we are not philosophers, we must be the mediocrity of the two, and more especially as it is our duty to be impartial. In the contending parties, we will not take sides, but will give each his due. *chacun à son goût.*

It has been well said of the setter, in the *Annals of Sporting*: "The setter is distinguished by that soft and curling line, which gives a long and beautiful fringe to his tail and ears, by the mild gleams emanating from his eye, and by the engaging kindness of his countenance. With these attributes, he makes a charming figure in the field, where his docility and a willingness, joined to a bustling activity, which knows no ends or bounds whilst the day lasts, have attached many sportsmen to him. He is, however, the pointer has, of late years, been so much common and therefore less valued."

To the above we append the following extract from John Jay's "QUARTER'S ANNUAL PRIZE."

"The setter is the handsomest and perhaps the most generous of the canine race; but by what peculiar cross he originated, is not well known; and all conjectures on this head, though very interesting to the sportsman, are too much involved in uncertainty to be depended on. An ingenious friend is of opinion, that the setter was produced by crossing the wolf with the small head spaniel or pointer; and certainly the appearance of some of these animals would support such an idea. It is a singular fact, that a pointer or spaniel of the present day, when he is first brought to the eye, is so much like a setter, as to be still much mistaken for one. The origin appears to be, in fact, a mystery."

It may be observed that the name of the setter and spaniel was not known in this country until the present more fashionable dog, the pointer, or the Spanish pointer, was introduced. It is true, but the setter is an eminently distinguished dog for the beauty of his form, the vivacity, unwearied

traordinary properties and proficiency entitle him to some lasting memorial of his stoutness and fidelity. It would have been much more agreeable and proper to have given his portrait than a fancy sketch.

We are glad to notice the importation, by Captain Ballard of the navy, of a pointer of very uncommon appearance and a frame indicating great strength and hardiness.

On the subject of the setter dog, nothing new is to be said. Between him and his rival, the *pointer*, the palm of superiority will never be settled, each has his faction ready to maintain his excellence over the other, and our philosophy teaching us never to think the worse of any one for differing with us in opinion on *any* subject, since all opinions must be the involuntary result of circumstances, and more especially as it is our duty to be impartial between the contending parties, we willingly leave the question between setter and pointer where we find it, remarking with as much *convenience* as propriety *chacun à son gout*.

It has been well said of the setter, in the Annals of Sporting:—"The setter is distinguished by that soft and curling flue, which gives a long and beautiful fringe to his tail and ears, by the mild gleams emanating from his eye, and by the engaging kindness of his countenance. With these attributes, he makes a charming figure in the field, where his docility and a willingness, joined to a bustling activity, which knows no ends or bounds whilst the day lasts, have attached many sportsmen to him in all times, although the pointer has, of late years, been in more common and fashionable use."

To the above it may suffice to add the following extract from Johnson's "SHOOTER'S ANNUAL PRESENT."

"The setter is the handsomest and perhaps the most generous of the canine race; but by what peculiar cross he originated, is not well known; and all conjectures on this head, though very interesting to the sportsman, are too much involved in uncertainty to be depended on. An ingenious friend is of opinion, that the setter was produced by crossing the talbot or bloodhound with the small land spaniel or springer; and certainly the appearance of some of these animals seems to warrant such an idea; while others equally good or superior, appear altogether at variance with such a conjecture. Even if we admit this position, we are still unable to trace the primeval stock precisely, as the springer exhibits an almost endless variety, while its origin appears to be buried in oblivion.

"It may be safely asserted that the setter or large land spaniel was known in this country long before the introduction of the present more fashionable dog, known by the appellation of the Spanish pointer. The large land spaniel or English setter is not more eminently distinguished for the beauty of his form, than for his vivacity, unwearied

perseverance, and sagacity, as well as for his generous and ardent attachment to man. His countenance is very expressive, he has large pendant silky ears, a long brushy, handsome tail, and he is covered all over with long wavy hair: his speed is very great; and as his feet are small, and much protected with hair, he has thus a decided advantage over his more delicate rival, and will run with indifference on hard ground, whether produced by frost or otherwise, when the Spanish pointer cannot be induced to move from the sportsman's heels. Also, while the latter, from the tenderness of his skin, manifests the utmost reluctance to enter a thicket, the setter will rush through the brambles with dauntless impetuosity.

"At the commencement of the shooting season, when the weather is excessively hot, the setter is supposed to suffer more from thirst than the pointer; this is undoubtedly the case, and arises from the long warm coat of the former; and on the grouse mountains, in a *very dry season*, exposes this generous animal to great inconvenience; not that the pointer is by any means exempt from that excessive thirst which is uniformly produced by great exertion under a burning sun; but, as he is more thinly clad, and generally moves slower, so he is consequently less in want of water."

SNIFE SHOOTING IN LOUISIANA.

MR. EDITOR:

Opelousas, Feb. 21, 1835.

"If you think the following account of a snipe hunt worthy of insertion, you can give it a place in your Magazine. On the 17th inst. after breakfast, a friend and myself left this place for the ground occupied by our game, five miles distant. At about ten o'clock we commenced shooting, and ceased at about four o'clock. I had then bagged sixty-nine snipe, two quails, one rabbit, and one rail; all single shots, total, seventy-three;—my friend fifty. It is believed to be pretty good shooting to kill every other shot in a day's sport on this kind of game, and I very much doubt whether it is done by many, who are esteemed keen sportsmen. Upon a wager select shots only will be taken, but that man who expects to bag much game will shoot when he has a chance.

When Baltimore is connected by rail roads with this place, through New Orleans, (and why may we not live to see it?) I will then do myself the pleasure to send you on some snipe. In the meantime I will wish you in my situation in several respects, except the last, in the enjoyment of the company of a friend of singularly, various, and extensive acquirements, who is a keen sportsman; keeps a good kitchen, and drinks excellent wine; but it grieves me further to add, that we are both old bachelors."

B. F. L.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

MR. EDITOR:

Washington, Feb. 20, 1835.

Capt. Read of the U. S. Navy, imported from Tunis, on the coast of Barbary, a blooded horse, of fine breed. I have purchased the horse, and he will soon be in your city, on his way from Philadelphia. I have directed the man in whose charge he has been placed to call on you with the horse, that you might see him.

Annexed I send you a copy of a certificate which I have received from Capt. Read, together with an extract from his letter enclosing it.

I am sir, yours respectfully,

SEABORN JONES.

(COPY.)

I hereby certify that the horse lately purchased by the Honorable Seaborn Jones was shipped by me at the bay of Tunis, on the coast of Barbary, and transported by me in the U. S. Frigate Constellation to this country. That he was presented to Mrs. Read by a wealthy musselman, a relation and particular friend of the Bey of Tunis; and that he had been purchased by this person for the use of his eldest son, from an individual who brought him from the interior.

My ignorance of the language in which the donor conversed; with some apprehension of giving offence by making, (through the interpreter,) too many inquiries respecting the horse, prevented my obtaining more of his history.

GEO. C. READ.

*Philadelphia, Feb. 18, 1835.**(Extract of a Letter.)*

"As to his blood, there never has been a doubt expressed about it, all the best judges of horse flesh, who have been to look at him, have expressed their belief that his possessing all the points of a blooded horse cannot be questioned."

I have seen the original certificate and letter of Captain Read, and the foregoing is an exact copy of one, and a true extract from the other.

DIXON H. LEWIS.

[We much regret not having seen the horse here referred to as he passed through Baltimore. It would be superfluous to speak of the unqualified confidence to be placed in the accuracy of Capt. Read's statements. His high character, more than his high station, is a guarantee for anything he says. Some years hence, and we will be mistaken if the public does not say that it had been well, if all the horses which have been brought to the U. S. as *Arabians*, had been as certainly what they purported to be, as is this horse of Capt. Read's.]

RECEIPT FOR CLEANING BOOT TOPS.

One ounce of salt sorrel; one ounce of oxalic acid; one ounce of sugar of lead; half ounce of muriate of tin; twopenny worth of pumice stone powdered. Put all into a jug and pour a pint of hot water upon them. Mix them well and then add a pint and an half of cold soft water.

This preparation will last for a considerable time. The tops must be well washed with hot water; then let the mixture be rubbed in with a "boot top brush."*

* A plate brush.

Columbia, South Carolina, March 19, 1835.

The friends of Argyle having seen the late challenge of Shark, which expired on the first of January last, "*if it will not be out of order,*" now offer to accept it with a slight variation of the terms. The northern laurels of this distinguished racer cannot be much endangered by the genial climate of the south, especially when they will be plentifully watered by the warm streams of Carolina hospitality. Bating any fears of frosts beyond the Potomac, it will be extremely inconvenient for the friends of Argyle, (mere amateurs on the turf,) to run him beyond the limits of this state, but having beaten off the *land snakes*, they feel willing, and desirous, if practicable, to test their highlander with this celebrated water "*varment.*" They, therefore, propose to run at Columbia or Charleston, on the day before the next annual races, four mile heats, for \$5 or \$10,000, half forfeit; at the rate of ten to nine upon Argyle; to be governed by the rules of the course on which the race may be run. This odds is by no means offered to disparage Shark, or to vaunt the prowess of Argyle; but to cover the expenses of a southern trip, and in some sort make a guest of our noble antagonist; whom we will treat with marked deference on every day save one, and then with the utmost fairness and civility.

An answer will be expected from Shark by the 10th of May next.

Argyle will be five years old next June, and covers by subscription twenty-five mares this season, which has already commenced.

P. M. BUTLER.

"There are at this time more fine horses in training than I ever knew, and many of them are intended for Baltimore, if report does not discourage them."

AUTOCRAT started lately in fine health and spirits to Leonardtown—he has proven himself a remarkably sure foal getter.

CORRECTIONS.

The last sentence of my notice of the Tennessee against the Kentucky horses, vol. 6, page 246, should read thus—"But, sir, we believe that stallions cannot do all, and therefore we have such mares as Patty Puff, (who was got by old Pacolet, out of Rosey Clack, the dam of Oscar;—Patty is the dam of Desha's Angora, who run her mile the fall after she was two years old, in 1m. 48½s.—beat that,) and the full sister of Piano's dam; Oscar's full sister Lady Burton," &c. &c.—you used the parenthesis too often.

GROSVENOR.

Please make the following correction in the account of the match race run over the Zanesville course, on the 29th of October last, by saying Mr. Grummer's ch. c. Harry Bluff, three years old, by Boxer, he by imported Expedition, dam by American Eclipse, 84lbs. Likewise say Mr. Sinclair's b. c. five years old, &c. 79lbs.

Time, 1m. 58s.

ICHABOD GRUMMER.

CORRECTION.—The report of the Franklin Association races, in the January number, vol. vi. p. 254, should have been headed, "*Franklin Kentucky Association,*" instead of "*Franklin, Tenn.*" as published.

ERRATA.—The report of races at Georgetown, Kentucky, in the February No. was erroneous—they were run at Jacksonville, Illinois, and were regularly reported in the January No.

Carroll and Wellington, published on the cover of February No. as standing at Jacksonville, *Kentucky*, stand at Jacksonville, *Illinois*.

RACING CALENDAR.

BOWLING GREEN (Va.) RACES.

Fall meeting, 1834, commenced Tuesday, Aug. 26.

First day, a sweepstake for three year olds; \$100 entrance, h. f.; four entries; one forfeit.

Haller and Crockett's b. c. by Shakspeare, dam by Madison,	2	1	1
Leonard Phelp's gr. c. by Jerry, dam by Virginian,	1	2	2
D. F. Kent's ch. c. by White's Timoleon, out of Peterman			
mare,			dis.

Time, 2m. 4s.—2m. 8s.—2m. 12s. Day rainy and track very heavy.

Second day, Jockey Club purse of \$250; two mile heats; entrance \$15.

William Cassell's b. f. Mermaid, by Shakspeare, four years old,	1	1
Thomas Hale's ch. c. Jack Randolph, by Shakspeare, four years		
old,	2	2
Robert Kent's ch. f. Maid of the Lake, by Shakspeare, four		
years old,	3	dis.

Time, 4m. 8s.—4m. 13s.

A handsome plain saddle, valued at \$23,50 run for, one mile out, by

Wm. Henson's br. g.	-	-	-	-	-	1
Wm. Sanders' gr. g.	-	-	-	-	-	2
R. Sheritz's r. g.	-	-	-	-	-	3

Track heavy, but improving.

Third day, Jockey Club purse of \$400; three mile heats; entrance \$20.

J. H. Oliver's b. h. Moses, by Monsieur Tonson, dam by				
Bellair, five years old,	4	1	4	1
Haller and Crockett's b. h. Mordecai, by Van Tromp,				
dam by Sir Archy, five years old,	1	2	3	2
Robert Kent's ch. c. Canteen, by Hotspur, three years old,	2	4	1	3
Thomas Hale's b. c. Tristram Shandy, by Shakspeare,				
dam by Madison, four years old,	3	3	2	r.o.

Time, 6m. 17s.—6m. 20s.—6m. 29s.—6m. 29s.

A plain saddle valued at \$24 was run for, one mile out, by

Mr. Henson's g.	-	-	-	-	-	1
Mr. Shepherd's	-	-	-	-	-	2
Mr. Brown's bl. g.	-	-	-	-	-	3

Track good.

Fourth day, purse \$200; mile heats, best three in five; entrance \$15.

Matthews and Preston's ch. c. Alroy, by Timoleon, dam by			
Sir Hal, four years old,	1	1	1
Wm. Cassell's ch. m. Clare de Kitchen, by Shakspeare, dam			
by Madison, five years old,	3	2	2
Thomas Hale's b. h. Volant, by Eclipse, dam by Knows-			
ley, five years old,	2	3	dr.

Time, 1m. 55s.—1m. 56s.—1m. 55s.

A fine saddle valued at \$38 run for, one mile out, by

Thos. Hale's b. c.	-	-	-	-	-	1
Mr. Henson's br. g.	-	-	-	-	-	2
Mr. Fulton's b. m.	-	-	-	-	-	3

Time, 2m. 6s. Track in fine order.

Fifth day, purse \$200, mile heats; entrance \$15.

Haller and Crockett's b. c. Eugene Aram, by Shakspeare,			
dam by Madison, three years old,	-	-	1 3 1
Phelps and Matthews' gr. c. by Jerry, dam by Virginian,			
three years old,	-	-	2 1 2
Thos. Hale's ch. c. Bowling Green, by White's Timoleon, dam			
by Americus, four years old.	-	-	3 2 dr.
J. H. Oliver's b. c. Devereaux, by Shakspeare, dam by Dio-			
med, four years old,	-	-	4 dis.*
Time, 1m. 58½s.—1m. 56s.—1m. 56s.			

A match race \$100 a side, one mile out, between Daniel Sheritz's h.			
Daniel of the Den,	-	-	1
Benjamin Bevill's ch. g.	-	-	2
Time, 1m. 58s.		A. B. MOORE, Sec'ry.	

TALLAHASSEE, (Flor.) JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

The annual meeting for 1834 commenced on Monday, the 15th Dec.

First day, a sweepstakes for three year olds, three mile heats, \$500 entrance, \$250 forfeit; three subscribers; one forfeit.

J. J. Pittman's b. c. Chesterfield, by Pacific, dam by Madison, 86lbs.	-	-	2 1 1
Thos. Brown's (Mr. Harrison,) gr. f. by Medley, dam by St.			
Tammany, 83lbs.	-	-	1 2 2
Time, 6m. 9s.—6m. 11s.—6m. 7s.			

This was an interesting race throughout. The bay is a colt of the first promise. The filly a beautiful little animal, but evidently not in condition to do herself justice, having been travelled a considerable distance, and just long enough here to feel the effects of the change of climate and water.

Second day, a post stake, for all ages, four mile heats.

J. J. Pittman's ch. c. Francis Marion, by Marion, dam by Sir Archy, four years old, 100lbs.	-	-	1 1
Willis Allston's b. m. Jane Bertrand, by Bertrand, dam Aracrocka, six years old, 115lbs.	-	-	2 2
Time, 8m. 14s.—8m. 20s.			

Francis Marion won the colt stake of \$1000 entrance, over this course last year, ankle deep in mud. We were particularly struck with the improvement in his size and appearance on this occasion—both heats were won with ease.

Third day, Jockey Club purse \$150, mile heats.

R. G. Rick's b. g. Emerald, by Timoleon, dam by Sir Archy, four years old, 97lbs.	-	-	1 1
Willis Allston's b. g. Sir Henry, by Sir Archy, dam by —, six years old, 115lbs.	-	-	2 2
T. Brown's ch. c. Ben Reynolds, by Contention, dam by Gallatin, four years old, 100lbs.	-	-	3 3
Thomas J. Green's bl. g. Mink, six years old, 115lbs.	-	-	4 dr.
Time, 2m. 1s.—2m. 5s.			

Fourth day, Jockey Club purse \$200; two mile heats.

J. J. Pittman's ch. f. Amy Hampton, by Crusader, dam by Galatin, four years old, 97lbs.	-	-	1 1
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* Cramped.

J. J. Harrison's b. m. Queen Adelaide, by Arab, dam by Virginian, five years old, 109lbs. - - - 2 2

Time, 4m. 2s.—4m.

Fifth day, Jockey Club purse \$500; three mile heats.

R. G. Ricks' b. c. Chesterfield, by Pacific, dam by Madison, three years old, 86lbs. - - - 1 1

J. J. Harrison's ch. h. Tam o'Shanter, by Monsieur Tonson, dam by Cripple, five years old, 110lbs. - - - 3 2

J. J. Pittman's ch. f. Mary Doubleday, by John Henry, dam by Dungannon, three years old, 83lbs. - - - 2 3

Time, 6m. 19s.—6m. 10s.

The filly is a Floridian by birth and education, and ran under great disadvantage, the saddle having slipped on her shoulders in the first mile of the first heat, which prevented the rider from bracing her as he ought to have done.

Sixth day, proprietor's purse \$250; mile heats; best three in five.

Queen Adelaide, 88lbs. handicap, - - - 1 1 1

Mary Doubleday, a feather, but her rider weighed 80lbs. 2 2 2

Time, 1m. 59s.—1m. 57s.—2m.

THOS. BROWN, Sec'y.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) RACES.

The annual races over the Washington course, commenced on Monday Feb. 9, for the citizen's purse, of \$1000; three mile heats, and resulted as follows:

Mr. Walden's br. c. Argyle, four years old, by Monsieur Tonson, dam Thistle, by Oscar, 102lbs. - - - 1 1

Mr. Haun's b. m. Rattlesnake, five years old, by Bertrand, dam Devil, by West Paragon, 109lbs. - - - 2 2

Mr. Montmollin's br. m. Alborak, five years old, by Sumter, dam Mary Bedford, by imp. Bedford, 109lbs. - - - 3 3

Col. Fitzsimons' ch. f. Rushlight, four years old, by Sir Archy, dam by Pacolet, 99lbs. - - - 4 dr.

Time, 5m. 46s.—5m. 51s.

Second day, Monday, Feb. 16. Proprietor's purse; mile heats; carrying feathers.

Mr. Montmollin's br. m. Alborak, five years old, by Sumter, dam Mary Bedford, by imp. Bedford, - - - 1 1

Mr. Walden's gr. f. Chestatee, three years old, by Bertrand, dam by Gallatin, - - - 2 2

Dr. Boyd's ch. g. Dangerfield, five years old, by Character, dam by Dion, - - - 3 dr.

J. L. Wilson's ch. g. William, five years old, by Sir Archy, dam by Gallatin, - - - dis.

Dr. Jas. Heyward's ro. g. Talleyrand, three years old, by Macoboy, dam by Pocotaligo, - - - bolted.

Time, 1m. 55s.—1m. 54½s.

Third day, two mile heats, for colts and fillies, three years old.

Wm. Sinkler's ch. c. Sir Kenneth, three years old, by Crusader, dam Carolina, by Buzzard, walked over.

Fourth day, four mile heats, purse \$1000.

Mr. Walden's br. c. Argyle, four years old, by Monsieur Tonson, dam Thistle, by Oscar, 102lbs. - - - 1 1

Col. Spann's ch. h. Bertrand, Jr. aged, by Bertrand, dam Transport, by Virginus, 126lbs. - - - 2 2

Time, 8m. 5s.—8m. 8s.

Track heavy from previous rains, which may account for the bad time in this race.

Same day, sweepstakes, two mile heats.

Mr. Montmollin's b. m. Molly Longs, five years old, by Sumter,
dam Sophy Wynn, by Blackburn's Buzzard, 109lbs. - 1 1

Mr. McCra's b. g. Conrad, aged, by Kosciusko, dam Duck
Filly, 123lbs. - 2 2

Time, 4m. 03s.—4m. 11s.

Fifth day, purse \$600; three mile heats.

Mr. Haun's b. m. Rattlesnake, five years old, by Bertrand,
dam Devil, by West Paragon, 109lbs. - 4 1 1

Mr. Walden's b. h. Herr Cline, five years old, by Sir Archy,
dam by Gallatin, 112lbs. - 3 2 2

Col. Fitzsimmons' b. f. Fanny Richards, four years old, by
Maryland Eclipse, dam Betsey Richards, 99lbs. - 1 3 dr.

Col. Spann's ch. h. Muckle John, aged, by Muckle John, dam
by Marske, 126lbs. - 5 b. d.

Mr. Montmollin's br. m. Alborak, five years old, by Sumter,
dam Mary Bedford, by imp. Bedford, 109lbs. - 2 dis.

Col. Sinkler's ch. c. Eutaw, four years old, by Sir Archy, Jr.
dam Carolina, by Buzzard, 102lbs. - dis.

Time, 5m. 58s.—5m. 54s.—6m. 10s.

Same day, sweepstakes, two mile heats.

Mr. Montmollin's ch. m. Patsy Wallace, five years old, by Alex-
ander, dam by Robin Gray, 109lbs. - 1 1

Dr. Boyd's ch. g. Dangerfield, five years old, by Character, dam
by Dion, 109lbs. - 2 2

Time, 4m. 03s.—4m. 11s.

Sixth day, purse \$400; two mile heats.

Col. Fitzsimmons' ch. f. Rushlight, four years old, by Sir Archy,
dam by Pacolet, 99lbs. - 1 1

Mr. McCra's ch. c. Minor, four years old, by Clermont, dam
Lecadoe, by Potomac, 102lbs. - 2 2

Col. Spann's ch. c. Little Davy, four years old, by Archy Mon-
torio, dam by Goldfinder, 102lbs. - 3 3

Mr. Haun's b. f. Betsey Eckle, three years old, by Sir Archy
Montorio, dam by Whipster, 87lbs. - 4 dis.

Time, 3m. 56s.—3m. 59s.

Same day, sweepstakes, mile heats, carrying feathers.

Mr. Miller's ch. c. Le Bleux, four years old, by Eclipse, dam by
Florizel, - 1 1

Mr. Mitchell's b. m. Coquette, aged, by Richard, dam full sis-
ter to Transport, by Virginus, - 2 2

Time, 1m. 57s.—1m. 59s.

Seventh day, handicap race, purse \$410; three mile heats.

Mr. Montmollin's ch. m. Patsey Wallace, five years old, by Alex-
ander, dam by Robin Gray, handicapped to carry 94lbs. - 1 1

Col. Spann's ch. h. Bertrand, Jr. aged, by Bertrand, dam Trans-
port, by Virginus, handicapped 110lbs. - 2 2

Mr. McCra's br. g. Conrad, aged, by Kosciusko, dam Duck
Filly, handicapped, a feather, - 3 dis.

Time, 6m. 1s.—5m. 51s.

TURF REGISTER.

Stud of Thomas Emory of Queen Ann's county, Eastern Shore of Maryland, in which some inaccuracies in vol. 1, pages 111—112, not very important, are corrected.

FANNY WRIGHT, gr. m. bred by Gov. Wright, and foaled the property of T. E., in May 1827; she was got by Silverheels, for whose rich and extended pedigree, see vol. 3, page 253, and also same volume, Turf Register, page 317, under the head Zamor. Fanny Wright is full sister to Zamor, for whose pedigree and performances see the last page quoted. Her dam is Aurora, by Gov. Lloyd's Vingt'un, (not Maryland Vingt'un, as Mr. Edgar has it, there was a horse of this name,) Pandora, by Col. Tayloe's Gray Diomed—Hall's Union, also the dam of Edelin's Floretta—Leonidas—imp. Othello—imp. Gorge's Juniper—imp. Morton's Traveller, out of Tasker's imp. and celebrated Selima, by the Godolphin Arabian. Her dam by old Fox—Flying Childers.

Silverheels was by Gov. Ogle's Oscar, out of Pandora, as above. Oscar was by imp. Gabriel; his dam was Vixen, by old Medley—Col. Tayloe's Penelope, by old Yorick—Ranter—old Gift, &c.—Gabriel, the sire of Oscar, (also of Post Boy, Harlequin, &c.) was by Dorimont—Highflyer—Snap, (out of the dam of Chalkstone, Iris, Planet, &c.)—Shepherd's Crab—Miss Meredith, by Cade—Little Hartley mare. Cade by the Godolphin Arabian. The Little Hartley mare was by Bartlet's Childers, full brother to Flying Childers, and got by the Darley Arabian. Vingt'un, bred by Gen. Wade Hampton, South Carolina, was by the imp. Diomed, out of the dam of Black Maria. Black Maria's dam was by Clockfast, out of Burwell's noted Maria, who was by Dunmore's Regulus, and he by the Godolphin Arabian. Clockfast was by Gimcrack, (sire of old Medley,) out of Miss Ingram, by Regulus, who was

by the Godolphin Arabian. Gimcrack, by Cripple, and he by the Godolphin Arabian.

Gray Diomed was by old Medley; he by Gimcrack; he by Cripple; and he by the Godolphin Arabian. Medley's dam was by Snap, and full sister to Sir Peter Teazle. Gray Diomed's dam by Sloe; grandam by Vampire.

Hall's Union was by Gov. Eden's Slim—imp. Figure—imp. Dove—imp. Othello,—imp. Tasker's Selima; and she by the Godolphin Arabian.

Leonidas was by Lloyd's Traveller, (who was by Morton's Traveller, out of imp. Jenny Cameron.) Leonidas' dam was by Morton's Traveller, out of Tasker's Selima, who was by the Godolphin Arabian.

Othello, imp. was by Pantan's Crab, out of Miss Slammerkin, the Duke of Somerset's favorite brood mare.

Gorge's Juniper, imp. was by Babraham, who was a son of the Godolphin Arabian.

Morton's Traveller, imported was by the celebrated O'Kelly's Eclipse—King Herod—Blank—old Cade, by the Godolphin Arabian. King Herod was by Tartar, his dam Cypron, by Blaze, a son of the great Flying Childers. Blank was by the Godolphin Arabian.

Fanny Wright, it is thus seen, is traced without a flaw, on the dam's side, to Tasker's Selima, and also through several crosses, and unites in her veins many crosses of some of the most choice stock ever imp. into this country, particularly that of Medley. Her sire, Silverheels, her dam, Aurora, and her grandam Pandora, were fine runners. All the animals she traces to are on record in the Turf Register, were renowned for their racing powers at all distances, but particularly in four mile heats. See vol. 3, pages 317, 318. She is a Medley gray, over fifteen and a half hands high, and of high

racings form. To perpetuate blood which is considered so rare and valuable, she was never trained, but put to breeding at three years old, and it is believed there is now no other female descendant through the maternal line from Pandora, in this state; and only old Aurora out of it, except the following:

Her produce:

1831, gr. c. by John Richards, died of cholera, at three days old.

1832, ch. roan f. by Maryland Eclipse: fine size and form.

1833, gr. f. by John Richards; fine size and form.

1834, missed to Johnson's Medley.

1835, Doubtful; stunted last spring to Maryland Eclipse.

GRECIAN PRINCESS, bred by Geo. W. Jeffrys, Esq. of North Carolina, was foaled in the year 1824. Grecian Princess was by Virginian; her dam Calypso, by Bellair; grandam Edmund Irby's famous Dare Devil mare. See vol. 2, Turf Register, pages 455, and 461. See also memoir of Calypso, in the 4th vol. p. 388.

Mr. Irby's Dare Devil mare, herself of the most illustrious ancestry, "was as celebrated for producing fine runners as Sir Archy was for getting them." She produced many capital runners, to wit: Contention, (now called for, it is said, to occupy the stand at New York, which, as a racer and stallion, has been Eclipse's great theatre of renown,) Reaphook, Calypso, Thaddeus, Woodpecker, Snake, Burstall, Weazle, Betsey Archer, &c. The stock of this celebrated mare is likely to place her conspicuously among the few choice brood mares, and transmit their renown for speed and endurance to future time. Calypso, besides Grecian Princess, produced Gabriella, conspicuous on the pages of the Turf Register as a successful runner at four miles. Thaddeus got Betsey Robinson, and Contention has begotten a long list of racers, at the head of which, perhaps, stands Ironette.

Virginian, the sire of Grecian Princess, for his pedigree and performances, see his memoir in vol. 1, Turf Register, page 369. This horse, for the very brief period he stood as a stallion, produced, perhaps, a greater proportion of first rate runners than any other horse ever did in this country, not even excepting his great progenitor, Sir Archy. Mercury, Polly Hopkins, Betsey Ransom, Star, Lafayette, Restless, and Arietta, would have given immortal renown to any stallion who might have figured as such as many years as he did months. It is no trifling compliment to Virginian that his two daughters, Polly Hopkins and Betsey Ransom, were procured at a high figure, as the favorite mares, by one of the most judicious breeders and keen sighted sportsmen in this country, for the express purpose of sending them across the Atlantic, to visit the royal stud, and receive the embraces of the prince of horses, Priam.

Grecian Princess is a mahogany bay, with a little white on one of her hind ankles, full fifteen hands high, and of unexceptionable form. She received an injury at two years old in one of her ankles, and was, therefore, never trained, since she came to this state.

Her produce:

1829, b. f. by Monsieur Tonson; died at two years old, having ruptured a blood vessel, and bled to death from the nose.

1830, missed to imported Valentine.

1831, ch. f. by John Richards, (now called Queen Anne;) she was trained last fall, and won two out of her four races. At each race a boy was picked up on the ground who had never rode her before. Sold to Judge Chambers.

1832, b. c. by John Richards, very large and symmetrically formed—very promising.

1833, missed to John Richards.

1834, b. c. by Maryland Eclipse, large and well formed.

1835, in foal to Maryland Eclipse.

The pedigrees of Fanny Wright and Grecian Princess, are not only first rate, but they are "authentic."

CAROLINE WHITEFOOT, b. m. bred by Elisha Wilson of Caroline county, and foaled in the year 1818. Caroline was by Ogle's Oscar; her dam Indian Hen, bred by Thomas Doffin, Esq., by Othello—Lloyd's Traveller—Dames' Figure—full sister to Irish Gray, alias Northumberland, imp. by Mr. Crow of Philadelphia. Given to T. A. Emory.

Ogle's Oscar was by imp. Gabriel; his dam Vixen, by old Medley—Col. Tayloe's Penelope, by old Yorick—Ranter—old Gift, &c. &c.

Othello, bred by Dr. Beans of Prince George's county, and bought by Edward N. Hambleton, Esq. of Talbot Co. about 1799, for £500. He was a coal black, of uncommon beauty, and although injured before he got him, in one of his fore legs, proved himself to be a horse of great speed and bottom. His pedigree has been long lost, was recently regained by Mr. Hambleton, and again mislaid. It is known by him to shew Othello to be thoroughbred, and all he particularly recollects is, that he was by Hyder Ally, a distinguished son of Lindsay's Arabian.

Lloyd's Traveller was by imported Morton's Traveller, out of imp. Jenny Cameron.

Dame's Figure, sometimes called Feddeman's Figure, was by imp. Figure, and out of, as Gen. Forman says, Nicholson's Blue mare, esteemed thoroughbred, and a good racer. Her pedigree is desired.

Mr. Wilson at the time he purchased Indian Hen, was insensible to the necessity of a written pedigree, and supposed that the reputation of the whole neighborhood, that she was thoroughbred, was sufficient for all purposes. The very few in the neighborhood who kept written memoranda have passed away, and the above pedigree, meagre as it is, was copied from an advertisement of Wm. R. Stuart, Esq. now of Baltimore, published thirty years ago, being a horse bill for Vertumnus, who was half brother by the dam's

side, to Caroline Whitefoot. Mr. Wilson says Indian Hen died at twenty-eight years old, after having an abortion of twins. Caroline is full sister to Col. Tayloe's gelding Quaker.

Produce of Caroline Whitefoot:

1826, ch. f. by old Ratray, since called Betsey Wilson. She was trained to ascertain whether she had foot and bottom, and her owner being satisfied on this subject, she was put to breeding.

1828, abortion of twins, by John Richards.

1829, b. c. by imp. Valentine; got injured in the spine, and was gelded.

1830, missed to Valentine.

1831, br. f. Rinaldo; died of distemper at two years old.

1832, missed to John Richards.

1833, b. c. by Col. Selden's Sussex.

1834, missed to Maryland Eclipse.

1835, in foal to Maryland Eclipse.

Produce of Betsey Wilson, as above:

1834, ch. f. by Sussex; very promising.

1835, in foal to Maryland Eclipse.

Old Ratray was got by the imp. horse Clifden; his dam by Fitzpartner, out Ariminna, who was got by Brimmer, out of Peyton Randolph's celebrated mare Lovely Lass. His pedigree is given by Col. Miles Selden, and Wade Mosby, Esq. of Virginia.

Clifden was a fine imp. horse, and the same that run the great match race in England against Dragon. Clifden was rode by Sir John Lade, and Dragon by the Duke of Bedford.

Ratray died in the year 1826, at a very advanced age, then the property of Shadrack Raleigh, near Punch Hall, in the state of Delaware.

Any of the above stock may be bought at fair prices. T. E.

Horses of the Olden time.

MR. EDITOR:

I send you herewith, some "ex-

tracts from Porcupine's Gazette, during the years 1797 and 1798," which, in my leisure moments, I have made, supposing that they might be of interest to some of the many readers of your Turf Reg.

W. W. W. B.

1. "REVENGE, this full bred imp. h. was got by Archelaus; his grand-sire Mr. O'Kelly's famous Eclipse; his dam was Lively Lass, got by old Pagan; grandam by Blank; g. g. dam by Doge, &c. &c. &c., was foaled in 1791, a beautiful bay, with white hind feet, large and handsome; of great power and fine action. He was what was called in England, the large boned, short jointed, running horse, which at that day were in the greatest esteem."

2. "LIBERTY, offered for sale at \$800; he is nine years old, (1797,) in color a rich blood bay. Solon, Selim, Stoutly, Pacolet, and Bowie's Sweeper were among the last of his ancestors, and the powers he has manifested proved, in the eyes of judges, that he is worthy of such progenitors.

He was owned by Mr. Simon Wilmer, of Chestertown, Kent co. Maryland."

3. PAYMASTER, imp. from Great Britain in the fall of 1794, covered at Westchester, Chester county, in 1798. He was imp. by Mr. Rylander of New York.

"His color was blood bay, well marked; height was fifteen hands three inches; for bone, strength, action, figure, carriage and movements equal to any horse on the continent. His colts, (yearlings,) are selling at from \$100 to £100. He is named after his sire, who was got by Homer; Homer, by old Paymaster, his dam by Damascus Arabian; who was the sire of Mr. March's Signal, who won seven times out of eight, on the New Market course. Homer's dam was the dam of Mr. Gee's Sarah, got by Antonius, who won the 900gs. at New Market, in 1775, when six started. Paymaster's dam was got by Snake; grandam by old Traveller."

4. "Imp. horse ENGLISH BALL, at \$8 the mare; no insurance."

5. "FLAG OF TRUCE, a silver gr. fifteen and a half hands high, and for beauty, figure, and bone, is equal to any horse; his reputation as a running horse in the state of Virginia is well known, having won ten capital purses out of eleven, besides a number of matches, and never beaten but once; he was put to covering in 1792, and is esteemed a sure foal getter. His colts are large, and some have run with great success in the southern states. He was got by the celebrated imp. h. Goldfinder; his dam by the famous Flimnap, who was sold for 1000gs.; grandam by Aristotle; his g. g. dam by old Fearnought. Flag of Truce stood at three guineas the mare."

6. "High bred horse YOUNG ROCKINGHAM, as advertised by Mr. Hart of Philadelphia."

7. "TOUCHSTONE, imp. the autumn of 1798, and stood the season of 1789 in Bucks county, Pennsylvania; handsome bay, marked with a star and snip; fifteen hands three inches in height; a fine moving horse; he was got by Clothier, in England, out of Mr. Bithell's mare Riot; Riot was got by Regulus, out of the dam of Woodcock, and Castaway, who was got by the Darley Arabian. Matchem was by Cade, out of a Partner mare."

8. "RODNEY was imported from England, was got by Paymaster; Nina, his dam, was by the famous Highflyer; who was covering at fifty guineas per mare; grandam by old Snap, grandam to the Devonshire Childers, which mare was own sister to Gnawpost's g. grandam, was called Miss Cranbount, got by Godolphin Arabian; g. g. grandam by Seddsbury, which mare was grandam of Eclipse, whose dam was got by Regulus.

"Rodney is a beautiful dark bay, rising eight years old, (1798,) full fifteen and a half hands high, with just and beautiful proportion, he is remarkably cheery, good natured,

and gay, and for action, easy, just, and fine movement, none can excel, free from blemish, in perfect health and vigor; a certificate of his pedigree may be seen at his stand, regularly attested by the gentleman who bred him."

KENTUCKY WHIP.

MR. EDITOR:

The following pedigree of Kentucky Whip, is the substance of a letter, that has been in my possession near two years; and is the result of the researches of a gentleman of Charlotte county, Virginia, who finding himself in a situation favorable to the investigation of the subject, promptly undertook the task, and prosecuted it with a zeal highly commendable, and a success, though not complete, yet truly gratifying. I have hitherto withheld the facts, under the expectation that the gentleman who rescued them from the oblivion which threatened them, would perform his promise, and himself communicate them for publication in your valuable Register. But my hopes of a publication from that quarter, have been so long deferred, as to determine me at length to place the facts beyond the reach of casualties.

The information has been derived chiefly, from Edmond Patrick, brother of John Patrick, who bred the dam—and from Hillery Mosely, sen. whose father bred the grandam, and great grandam of Kentucky Whip. Edmond Patrick stated that he carried old Speckleback to Randolph's Celer. This gentleman is since dead, and I deem it fortunate that the examination was commenced in time to obtain his direct, positive, personal knowledge on the subject.

Cook's, Blackburn's, or Kentucky Whip, was got by imp. Whip; his dam Speckleback,* by Randolph's

* So called from the circumstance of her having a delicate, serpentine streak of white running from near the withers to the tail, along the back. Her dam was similarly marked.

Celer; his grandam old Speckleback, by Mead's Celer; his great grandam by Beard's imp. Sober John; his g. g. grandam, (a very fine mare of her day;) was purchased by Edward Mosely, Sen. at Wade's sale.

Randolph Celer, or Burwell's bay stallion, or the Island Horse, (for he was known by all three appellations) was got by old Celer; his dam by Sloe, (son of Partner, out of Blossom, imp. ;) his grandam was imp. by Capt. Thomas Lilly.

KENTUCKY.

[We should think it would be acceptable to the numerous owners of the blood of Whip, in the west, if the Editors of newspapers would copy this.]

Georgetown, Ky. Feb. 24, 1835.

Bred horses in the stud of Judge Philips, of Davidson Co. Tenn.

Brown bay mare by imp. Eagle, traded in Virginia, to Mr. Josiah Nichol, late merchant, and president of U. S. Branch Bank in Nashville, and not only affirmed by the trader, but by other gentlemen present to be a high bred, which was fully sustained by her appearance.

Her produce:

1825, br. b. f. by the Arabian Bagdad.

1826, missed to do.

1827, ch. c. by do.

1828 & 9, missed to do.

1830, ch. c. by do.

The filly was trained at two years old, very fleet; and next spring put to breeding. The first colt trained at two, very fleet; and sold south.

Produce of br. b. m. by Bagdad, out of the Eagle mare, as above:

1829, ch. c. by Pacific, (sold south.)

1830, missed to do.

1831, b. f. by do.

1832, br. f. by do.

1833, b. c. by do.

1834, ch. f. by Saxe Weimar.

The mare choked and died.

Bay mare bred and certified by Col. Philip Pipkin; got by imported Boaster; her dam by imp. Bryan

O'Lynn; her dam Sappington's (otherwise known as Sampson Lawyers') old Medley mare.

1831, cr. f. by Comet.
 1832, b. f. by the Arabian Bagdad.
 1833, b. c. by do.
 1834, b. c. by Pacific, (since dead.)
 1835, b. f. by do.

The brown Arabian, Bagdad, at Alderson's Livery Stables, Nashville.

Pedigree of Upton, the property of E. N. Hambleton, and T. Tilghman, of Easton, Md.

UPTON, b. foaled June 24th, 1829, bred by C. S. W. Dorsey, Esq. was got by May Day, out of Young Jessie, by Telegraph, (by imported Spread Eagle, out of imp. Janet;) her dam Lady of the Lake, by Hickory, by imp. Whip; grandam Maid of the Oaks, by imp. Shark—Rockingham—True Whig—Gallant—imp. Regulus—imp. Diamond.

MAY DAY was got by Virginian, by Sir Archy, by imp. Diomed; his dam by Florizel, (by imp. Diomed, dam by imp. Shark;) g. dam by imp. Dare Devil; g. g. dam by imp. Shark; g. g. grandam by Apollo, (by imp. Fearnought, out of an imp. Cullen Arabian mare;) g. g. g. grandam imp. Jenny Cameron. Vide the certificate of the breeder, in possession of the owners.

Pedigree of Reeder's Virginia.

VIRGINIA was bred by Mr. Alex. Greer of Charles city, Md., and was got by imp. Chance; her dam also called Virginia, was bred by Mr. Catesby Graham of Va. and was got by John Hoskin's Americus, (for whose pedigree see A. T. R. vol. 2, p. 622,) her grandam Fatima was bred by Mr. Aaron Grigsby of Va., and was got by imp. Spread Eagle; her g. grandam Aurora, was bred conjointly by Mr. Wm. Fitzhugh and Mr. Grigsby, was got by the Lindsay Arabian, out of a mare supposed to be imp. She was procured by Mr. Fitzhugh of Mr. Benjamin Harrison of Va.

[The above "guaranteed by certificates and letters from gentlemen whose high standing and disinterestedness, would not allow even an insinuation of a doubt." The dam of Virginia was put to imp. Chance in 1820, and she foaled in 1821, not in 1820 as stated in July No. vol. 5.

(signed,) T. H. BRICKNER.]

Virginia being owned by Dr. Reeder, a private gentleman, unknown to the sporting world, was allowed none other than the embraces of common saddle horses, until the last three years, since then, she has produced a colt by Combination—a filly by Velocity, and is now in foal to Tychicus.

Virginia will go to imp. Autocrat.
 T. H. B.

March 14, 1835.

CORRECTIONS.

MR. EDITOR:

Hicksford, Va. Feb. 17, 1835.

In the Turf Register, February, No. 6, vol. 6, in the pedigree of a gr. colt called Master Burke, bred by Mr. J. D. Amis of N. C. it is stated that he was out of a Saladin mare, that is so; but she is out of a Potomack, and not out of an Archy—the balance is correct. The Saladin mare was half sister to Toynett (page 313, see the dam of Jenny Daw, No. 1—in the stud of Mr. J. Kendall;) Toynett and this Saladin mare were both bred by me in Pitt County, N. C.

W. S. BLOUNT.

N. B. The above Potomack mare was raised by my uncle Mr. W. P. Little, of Warren County, N. C. and sold to me, &c.

Several material errors occurred in publishing "a complete list of Philip Wallis' stud;"—we shall republish it, corrected, in our next number. "Eastern Shore's" dam was Equa. The dam of Lady Archiana, and Blanche of Devon was Pandora II. Algerina was the dam of Molinera.

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AMERICAN TURF REGISTER

SPORTING MAGAZINE.

Vol. VII. No. 9. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1887.

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LANGSTON.

(The property of the American Turf Register.)

With some notes on the performance of his colts.

Langston, a colt, two years old, was foaled in 1887 and was in March, 1887, of Pers, by Warbler—her dam Thalesia, by Alexander, out of Reed, by Penn—Hornet, by Irons—Manilla, by Gold—Buck—Mr. Chapman's Old England mare. N. B. Thalesia, trained both before and after producing her first foal. Peri, (now in the Royal Stud at Hampton Court, and is bred at The Colonel's) is the

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